Second Series, Vol. XI—No. 6
17th February, 1958 (Monday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Gazette & Debates Section
Parliament Building
Room No. F-025
Book 'G'
Acc No. 25778
Date 07.05.2015

(Vol. XI contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n P. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 17th February, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

*183. **Shri V. C. Shukla:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have recommended to the Government of India raising of cess levied on the export of certain agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, the proposed increase and the names of commodities on which cess is proposed to be levied; and

(c) the Government's decision regarding those recommendations?

The Minister of Cooperation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting held on the 27th December, 1957 has recommended that the cess levied under the A. P. Cess Act of 1940 on Bones, Bristles, Butter, Cereals other than Rice and Wheat, Drugs, Fibre for brushes, Fish, Fruits, Ghee, Pulses, Seeds, Skins-raw, Spices, Hides raw, Manures, Oilcakes, Tobacco unmanufactured, Vegetables, Wheat; Wheat Flour and Wool raw should be increased from the present half per cent to 1 per cent *ad-valorem*.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know by what time the Government expect to finalise its decision over the matter?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am not in a position to state the time. It is rather an intricate matter and we have to take many factors into account. We will see if we can expedite it.

Shri V. C. Shukla: After the recommendations of the I.C.A.R. are implemented, may I know how much additional revenue it will fetch for the Government and for what purpose that revenue will be utilised?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All the revenue in the hands of the I.C.A.R. is utilised for research purposes, except a small portion which is also used for educational purposes. So far as additional revenue is concerned, the likelihood is as at present it will be probably doubled. It will go up to about Rs. 80 lakhs per year.

Shri Kasliwal: What are the considerations which have weighed with the I.C.A.R. in making this recommendation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The reason is many of our very useful and important schemes are not being implemented by the State Governments, because they have not got the matching grants. The intention of the I.C.A.R. is that we should be in a position to pay 100 per cent of the expenditure on important research schemes.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it was made clear to the I.C.A.R. that the Central Food and Agriculture Ministry would not be able to meet the added expenditure that is needed for the research?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If we work on 100 per cent basis, it is clear that the I.C.A.R. would not be able to pay for it.

Road Bridge on National Highway No. 31

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*184. **Shri Barman:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1162 on the 3rd September, 1957 and state what steps have been taken so far to reconstruct the permanent bridge over the Siltorsa and Chartorsa rivers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Government of West Bengal have been asked to carry out detailed surveys of the entire area and then to examine the flooding aspect of the river. A final decision on the construction and the designing of the bridge will be taken after the result of surveys is known.

Shri Barman: May I know whether the question of a bridge over the river Torsa had been taken up by the Poona Research Institute and if so, what is the outcome of that research?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as I know I do not think this matter was referred to the Poona Research Institute. This is a matter of local survey by the engineers and surveyors of the West Bengal Government.

Shri Barman: Has the Ministry of Transport and Communications taken note of the observation made by the Stabilisation Committee that if any bridge has to be built on the river Torsa, protection bunds on both sides of Torsa have to be built right up from the foot hills and if so whether this national highway alignment is still trying to cross over the Torsa without taking note of that recommendation or is it going to have an alignment that will avoid Torsa and join it from Phalakatla to Cooch-Behar?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I believe that various opinions expressed by various experts have been taken due note of. But the intensive current, the volume of silt and sediment that it brings and the ever-changing course of Torsa make it an extremely difficult engineering problem so far as the planning of bridges is concerned. As far back as 1951, a plan was finalised on the basis of surveys for a single bridge five miles down the various branches of the river where they unite. But when everything was ready, and when we were going to start the work it was suddenly observed that year that the river had changed its course in 1953 and the entire plan had to be abandoned. So it is a difficult task that the surveyors, designers and the engineers have to face.

Shri Barman: Is it a fact that after this experience in 1951, the Railway Ministry is trying to survey the same area which was abandoned a few years ago? Will it now be advisable to expedite the task of bridging over this river or have the national highway avoiding the Torsa and joining the town of Cooch-Behar from Phalakatla?

An Hon. Member: For ten years this investigation is going on....

Mr. Speaker: The question seems to be longer than the length of the bridge itself.

Shri Barman: It follows from the reply.

Shri P. G. Sen: What about the bridge on National Highway No. 31 of Dingra Ghat across the Mahananda? The survey work was long being done. May I know whether it is being implemented now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I require separate notice for a separate bridge.

River Valley Projects in West Bengal

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*185. { **Shri Barman:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) names of River Valley Projects in West Bengal finally selected for exclusion from the originally approved Second Five Year Plan due to pruning of the Plan;

(b) the estimated expenditure of each; and

(c) the names of such projects in other States pruned for similar reasons?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No Project approved for the Second Five Year Plan, has so far been selected for exclusion from the Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Barman: From the newspapers it appears that the Kasai project and Pharakha barrage are being considered. Is it a fact that recently Dr. Ghose has been to Calcutta to discuss this matter and if so, what is the result of the talk? Is it possible that these two things may be taken up at an early date?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is no reference to the Pharakha project. It was not part of the Five Year Plan. So far as Kasai project is concerned, it is there no doubt. As the question was whether any project was excluded, the answer is that no project has been excluded.

Shri Jaipal Singh: As in the matter of reorganisation of States, the catchment area of the Kasai was unfairly consigned to West Bengal and that project is not going to be implemented in a hurry, may I know whether the Government would reconsider that decision and consider consigning it back to Bihar?

Shri S. K. Patil: Surely we shall consider that suggestion for action; I shall get it examined.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the answer given by the hon. Minister will apply only to West Bengal or to all the other States?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is only confined to West Bengal and does not apply to other States.

Air India International

*186. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether Air India International has decided to make a traffic halt at JAKARTA on its Bombay |Sydney service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): Yes, Sir. A halt has been introduced with effect from the 3rd January, 1958.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether effective passenger and freight traffic has made it justifiable to make a traffic halt at Jakarta?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The halt has been introduced only from 3rd January, 1958, and this has been a period of extraordinarily heavy traffic in that area. I could not give any answer to this question until this has been in force for at least six months.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it because the Government of Indonesia have refused to permit KLM to continue their services that this halt has been made possible?

Shri Hymayun Kabir: That is a question which should be addressed to the Government of Indonesia. I can only say that the Government of Indonesia agreed that the Air-India International should have a stop there.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the increased traffic between Sydney and Madras, may I know whether this weekly Bombay-Sydney service will be converted into bi-weekly service?

Shri Humaynn Kabir: As soon as the traffic justifies it and we have the necessary capacity, this question will be considered.

Shri Biren Roy: Is there an agreement with the Indonesia Government by our Government to make Jakarta a permanent halt for the Bombay-Sydney Service?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have an agreement up to the 1st of November, 1958, and the question of a bilateral agreement is under discussion.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Is there any proposal to make Jakarta a permanent halt, instead of a temporary one, and what are the difficulties, if there are any?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just answered that question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members need not repeat questions themselves, if the same questions have already been put and answers elicited.

दाह-क्रिया योजना

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*१८७. { श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी मे मुर्दे जलाने की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध मे कोई नयी योजना तैयार की गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस योजना की मुख्य बाते क्या है ;

(ग) उस योजना पर कुल कितना खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) इस दिशा मे अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) मुर्दे बिजली द्वारा जलाये जायेगे ।

(ग) लगभग ४ ५० लाख रुपया ।

(घ) प्रस्ताव पहुंच चुका है और मरघट निर्माण के लिए योजना तैयार की जा रही है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the site selected for this purpose?

Shri Karmarkar: ***For this purpose a piece of land has been allotted near the Jamuna Bridge off Bela Road.

* * *

Shri Mohamed Imam: Is it applicable to all communities?

Mr. Speaker: If it is opposed to any particular sect or community and they take exception to this, is it compulsory or optional?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not compulsory. This has been fixed with a view to have a clean arrangement for putting up a crematorium in the case of people who have no objection. There is no compulsion.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मै जान सकता हूं कि अन्त्येष्टि क्रिया के लिए यह जो नगा केन्द्र बन रहा है, देर से देर यह कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगा ।

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, the machinery has arrived, and it will take a few months to fix it. It is hoped that the crematorium would start functioning by May or June, 1959.

Export of Sugar

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*188. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Jhunjhunwala:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering the question of modifying arrangements regarding the export of sugar; and

***Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

(b) if so, what are the main features of the new policy?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that some sugar mills are experiencing a lot of difficulty and cultivators are not getting paid in some of the areas in Bengal, what steps Government will take to ease the situation by granting protection?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The world conditions were rather favourable in the early part of last year. We were able to export in substantial quantities. But now, due to a short-fall in world prices, sugar can be exported only at a loss of £18 to £20 per ton. So the entire matter has to be reconsidered. The Indian Sugar Mills' Association has submitted two schemes —one envisages the establishment of an Indian Sugar Marketing Corporation and another envisages the grant of quota for each factory. The entire matter is now being considered by the Government of India.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): In fact, the payment to the grower by the mills has nothing to do with the export. The manufactured sugar is pledged with the banks and the mills get advances against it, and out of it they have to pay. If any mill-owner is taking the plea that he is not able to pay to the grower because export is not taking place, it is not a correct plea.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that some agreement has been arrived at between the middle Eastern countries and some European countries to export sugar on barter basis? If it is a fact, may I know what goods are going to be exchanged under this agreement?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have not entered into any agreement for export of sugar on barter basis.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian sugar Mills Association had a monopoly in the matter of export of sugar for the crop year 1956-57 and whether this monopoly is going to be retained in the crop year 1957-58?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is exactly the question under consideration During last year the Indian Sugar Mills Association had the monopoly in export. Now we are going to decide what machinery should be put up for export.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that on the one hand the sugar production is increasing and on the other the world market demand is not increasing, would Government consider having some machinery, where both Government and sugar mills will be represented to go into the matter?

Shri A. P. Jain: We are considering the question of setting up a machinery. Its form has not yet been settled.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister has stated that it is under his contemplation to have an export corporation. May I know why he is not utilising the services of the State Trading Corporation?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have not ruled out the question of utilising the services of the State Trading Corporation. The whole matter is under discussion. We have not taken any decision.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the fact that this is a matter of great importance, has any target quota been fixed for export of sugar for 1957-58?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Export depends upon the world market conditions and it is not always possible to fix any hard and fast targets. But our efforts would more or less be to export the maximum quantity of sugar.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not calling the hon. Member because he was not present when his question was called. I

find that even the Question Hour is not given sufficient importance.

Overcrowding in Trains

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*189. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 37 on the 12th November, 1957 and state what further steps have been taken to remove or reduce overcrowding in Trains on the North Eastern and North East Frontier Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 1.]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the National Railway-Users Consultative Council has suggested some measures to check over-crowding and, if so, what are the measures and whether those measures have been implemented?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This subject was discussed at the meeting of the National Railway-Users Consultative Committee and a number of suggestions were made by them All the suitable suggestions were accepted, and we are implementing them The steps that are generally being taken are introducing more trains, strengthening the load of existing trains etc

Shri Hem Barua: The hon Deputy Minister has stated that he is introducing more trains It is evident from the statement that the railway service that was suspended between Lumding and Mariam from 21-1-57 to 10-12-57 on account of the Naga trouble has been restored now, that is, on 10-12-57 May I know whether the Government considers this restoration of tram service that was suspended for about ten months due to Naga trouble is sufficient to remove the over-crowding in this line?

Shri Sahahnawaz Khan: No, Sir. We do not consider that to be the last word. We have taken a census of overcrowding. A number of new trains are proposed to be introduced and more trains strengthened as and when the rolling stock is available.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने रेलो मे भीड़ को कम करने के लिए छोटे छोटे प्रबन्ध कर दिये है लेकिन उनके बावजूद भी अभी तक कोई विशेष फल नही निकला है । मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या मन्त्रालय इस सम्बन्ध मे और कोई दूसरा विचार कर रहा है और यदि नई रेले खोलने का विचार है तो वे कब तक शुरू हो जायेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खा मै यह मानता हू कि रेलो मे जो भीड होती है उसको पूरी तौर पर कम करने मे हम कामयाब नही हुए है लेकिन इस मे कोई शक नही है कि सन् १९५५ के मुकाबले म १९५७ मे भीड काफी कम हो चकी है । मिसाल के तौर पर ब्रौडगेज लाइन पर १९५५ मे सब रेलो के लिए ओवरक्राउडिग १६ प्रतिशत थी जो कि सन १९५७ मे १५ प्रतिशत रह गई है । इसी तरह मीटरगेज मे सन् १९५५ मे ३० फीसदी थी जो कि सन ५७ मे १८ फीसदी रह गई है और इस लिए आप मेरे साथ इतिफाक करगे कि बहुत तरक्की हुई है ।

Mr. Speaker: Is there metre gauge in the North East Frontier Railway?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The entire system is metre gauge.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नही मिला है आधा भाग रह गया है और वह यह है कि जो नई रेले खोलने का विचार है वे इस वर्ष कब से शुरू हो जायेंगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस वर्ष ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस वर्ष । उन्होंने इसके बारे में बतलाया नही है ।

Mr. Speaker: This refers only to the North Eastern Railway.

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जैसे जैसे कोचेज और रौलिंग स्टाक की पोजीशन इम्प्रूव होती जायगी वैसे वैसे शुरू होती जायेगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस वर्ष में हो जायेगी कि नही ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : आशा तो की जाती है ।

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that overcrowding is partly due to ticketless travelling and, if so, what steps have been taken to eliminate this malaise?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have taken very comprehensive steps to check this evil of ticketless travelling. I think the most effective method we have found are the checks in which Railway magistrates are available nearly to try the offenders on the spot. Also we have increased the number of T.T.Es. in plain clothes and we are trying to catch them. We are doing everything possible to check this evil.

Commission of Inquiry on the Bombay-Calcutta Mail Accident

*190. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Tangamani:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1363 on the 19th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the causes of Bombay-Calcutta Mail accident has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A copy of the Report, together with a copy of the Railway Ministry's Resolution indicating the line of action proposed to be taken thereon, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-531/58.]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the recommendations of the Commission for the use of reversed Jaw type sleepers, welding of rail joints and more powerful engine headlights have been implemented?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As a matter of fact, the recommendations which have been made, we are already following—most of them. In the railways we do have reversed jaw type sleepers. We have also accepted the policy of welding joints. We have already initiated action for strengthening of headlights. In fact, we are carrying out all the recommendations.

Shri Tangamani: In the Commission's report, there are as many as six recommendations. In the suggestions accepted by the Government we find that recommendations (c) and (e), namely, more powerful engine headlight to be used and special legislation to provide deterrent penalties on those found guilty, have not been included. Am I to understand that these two recommendations are not accepted?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The recommendation regarding powerful headlights we have accepted and as I said action is being initiated.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Whether the headlights should be more powerful than what is provided at present is a matter for experts to decide. It is proposed to set up a high level committee of experts and scientists to decide whether more powerful headlights will be necessary or will help in the matter in any way. After that has been decided, necessary action will be taken.

Shri Tangamani: In the report we find that the cause of the accident is due to sabotage. May I know whether further steps for investigation have been taken to find out the reasons of this sabotage and if so, how many persons have been arrested?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The latest information that we had regarding this particular incident was that five persons had been arrested by the Bombay Police. We have not received any further information in this connection.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that sometimes accidents occur because of the tiredness of the engine driver, may I know whether the working hours of the driver have been looked into for correcting, if necessary?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is looked into very carefully.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The hon. Deputy Minister said that five persons have been arrested. What was the purpose behind this sabotage?

Mr. Speaker: You mean, why did they cause sabotage?

Shri Gejendra Prasad Sinha: What was the intention of these persons who have been arrested?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Bombay Police are trying to find that out.

Air-Conditioned Accommodation

*193. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air-conditioned accommodation has been withdrawn from a number of trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the trains from which it has been withdrawn?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to lack of patronage.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 2.]

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering that air-conditioned accommodation has been withdrawn from a number of trains, may I know how many of these have been replaced by third class compartments?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In every case where we have withdrawn air-conditioned coach, we have replaced it by third class. In fact, in the vestibule janata air-conditioned trains, we have removed one air-conditioned coach and put on three without any loss to timings.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether, where air-conditioned accommodation exists, it justifies its existence? Does it give the revenue commensurate with its maintenance?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Where it is adequately patronised, it does.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐयर कंडिशंड कोचेज के घटा देने से क्या मामूली यात्रियों को बहुत सुविधा नहीं मिल सकती है और इस तरह से रेलों पर आज जो भीड़ भाड़ होती है वह कम हो सकती है और यदि ऐसा है तो क्या और डिब्बे कम किये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जी हां, यही कारण है कि यह तय किया गया कि जहां जहां ऐयर कंडिशंड में यात्री काफी नहीं मिलते हैं वहां वहां उन के स्थान पर तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे लगा दिये जायें।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि ओवरक्राउडिंग को कम करने के लिए जहां हैं वहां भी कम कर देने चाहियें।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं ने यही कहा कि पालिसी यही है कि जहां जहां ऐयर कंडिशंड डिब्बों में काफ़ी यात्री नहीं मिलते हैं, वहां वहां उन के स्थान पर तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे लगाये जायें जिस से तीसरे दर्जे की भीड़ कुछ कम हो जाय।

Teak Plantation

*194. { **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has decided to make efforts to increase teak plantation in India;

(b) which of the States in India have been considered suitable for teak growing; and

(c) whether the Orissa Government has informed the Union Government with regard to the suitability of teak cultivation in the State?

The Minister of Cooperation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Areas suitable for raising teak plantations are likely to be available in all States other than Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) Yes Sir.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know which area was given by the Orissa Government as suitable for teak cultivation in the State Forest Ministers' Conference in Assam?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know the name of the particular area. The original proposal was, a total acreage of 8105 in the State of Orissa. Out of this, 1870 acres have already been planted; 1434 acres are being done in 1957-58 and 2045 acres are proposed to be planted in 1958-59.

Shri Panigrahi: What assistance does the Government of India propose to give for promoting teak cultivation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We give 100 per cent loans.

Shri V. C. Shukla: What is the nature of the effort that the Government of India is going to make to increase teak plantation in the various States?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a working plan. At a recent meeting in Shillong, we impressed upon all Forest departments in the States to give this the highest possible priority and bring in larger and larger acreage As I have already stated, 100 per cent loan is given for this

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What was the total amount of teak wood imported from Burma during the last year? May I know whether we are going to stop this import in the future and give priority to our own plantations?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The quantity imported will have to be inquired from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

But unfortunately we are still deficient and teak takes a very long time to grow. It is difficult to say when we will be self-sufficient.

Mr. Speaker The hon. Minister must be posted with the information. It relates to his Ministry. When he wants to grow teak in this country, should he not have an idea as to how much is imported, when we are going to be self-sufficient, in how many years? These are natural supplementaries to be asked.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी . मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अंडमान से टीक ब्रिटेन को भेजा जाता है? क्या सरकार ने खयाल किया है कि अंडमन से यह टीक काफी मिल सकता है और उस का बाहर भेजना रोक दिया जाय?

डा प० शा० देशमुख अंडमन से जो टीक निकलता है वह सब देश म आता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी ब्रिटेन को भी जाता है।

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that the best teak in India is from Ballarshah, and if so, what particular efforts are being made for the intensive plantation of teak in the Ballarshah region, i.e., at Bastar and the eastern and western side of Godavari?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That area now forms part of Bombay State, and they are taking every step to increase it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any assistance has been given to Andhra State, and if so, what is the amount given?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice.

Food Situation

*195. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the food situation as a result of the fixation of ceiling prices by the Government of India particularly in the regions of Southern Zone this year (1958);

(b) whether rice from Andhra is being supplied to Madras;

(c) how much of rice was supplied to Madras State by the Government of India as loan for being distributed through the Fair Price Shops up to now;

(d) whether total requirements of rice in Madras and Kerala would be met by internal crop prospects or is it to be supplemented by imports; and

(e) if so, by how much?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, the formation of the Southern Zone and the fixation of ceiling prices in the surplus districts of Andhra Pradesh have been beneficial.

(b) Some movement of rice from Andhra to Madras is taking place on trade account.

(c) About 16,000 tons of rice was supplied during the period October, 1957 to January, 1958 and another 4,000 tons is being supplied during February, 1958.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir, the total requirements of Madras and Kerala are expected to be met out of internal production including the surplus of Andhra.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the alarming statement made by the Food Minister of Andhra Pradesh to the effect that unless the ceiling price is increased and the southern zone dissolved, private trade will be going on and they will not be in a position to render any help to the Central Government in checking this private trade? What is the reaction of the Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I could not fully catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: It is so long. Let there be one short question.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that the Food Minister of Andhra Pradesh has made the alarming statement that unless the ceiling price is increased and the southern zone is dissolved, private trade would be going on unchecked, because there is smuggling going on from Andhra Pradesh to Hyderabad, from Hyderabad to Bombay and from Bombay to Goa and thereafter to neighbouring countries?

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know if the Food Minister of Andhra has asked that the ceiling prices should be increased.

Shri A. P. Jain: I have explained the whole position in a statement which I laid before the House the other day. It is a fact that the Food Minister of Andhra Pradesh wants procurement prices to be raised, and the southern zone scheme to be modified. We have not agreed to either of those things.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to a press statement of the Chief Minister of Andhra that no smuggling is allowed from Hyderabad to other States?

Shri A. P. Jain: He has not said so exactly. He said, if I remember correctly, that there is no smuggling from Andhra to Goa.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What is the price paid to Andhra Government for the rice supplied to these States in the zone, and what would be the price they would be getting if the rice is supplied to Bombay, and if there is any loss, may I know whether the Central Government has undertaken to pay that money?

Shri A. P. Jain: The prices fixed for procurement in some parts of Andhra in the early stages exclusive of the cost of gunny bags are: Fine: Sanna Kusuma Rs. 18·50; Delhi Bhogam Rs. 19; S. K. K. Rs. 19·75; Kichdi Rs. 20·25; Bangarutheegalu Rs. 21; other varieties Rs. 18·50.

Coarse: Nallarulu and other varieties Rs. 16 50, Garikallu Rs. 17; Basangi Rs. 17; Kusuma (raw) Rs. 17·75; Akkullu (raw) Rs. 18; other varieties: baled Rs. 17; raw Rs. 17·75.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if the Government is making any profit out of the transaction by purchasing it at a particular price in Andhra and selling it at another price.

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact, we are suffering a loss. We are supplying the rice at a subsidised price.

Shri Ranga: What is the difference between the price suggested by the Andhra Government and the price agreed to by the Government of India, and on what basis have the Government of India fixed the price? Are we to understand that they did it without consulting the Andhra Government and getting their consent in the first instance?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Andhra Government has not suggested any particular figure and we have fixed the procurement prices on the basis of the procurement prices in the year 1952-53, and on the basis of the prices prevailing in the previous two years during the harvest.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the Government of India do not wish to consult the Andhra Government before fixing the price?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In answer to part (c) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that the total requirements of Madras and Kerala were expected to be met from their internal supplies as well as the supplies from Andhra. Can I know whether the Minister can indicate the internal procurement possibility of Kerala and also the possibility of supplies from Andhra, and whether it is a fact that Kerala's requirement has not been met from Central stocks this year?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one thing to another.

Shri A. M. Thomas: No procurement is done internally in Kerala now. Procurement is done by the Kerala Government in Andhra, and we are supplying from the Cent al stocks for the supplies that the Government of Kerala make in Andhra to us, so that the transport charges may be minimised. The hon. Member knows that there are a number of occasions....

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Under what law can they procure in Andhra?

Mr. Speaker: The answer is not complete. Why should hon. Members be impatient like this. Andhra is not Bihar.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Rice is moving both from Andhra and Tanjore to Kerala on private trade account, and the Kerala Government is procuring in Andhra Pradesh also. So, there may not be any difficulty.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that in fixing the price ceiling for rice, the actual producer does not get what he should get, and the middlemen come in betwen, may I know whether Government will consider fixing the price ceiling of paddy itself and not rice?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have fixed the price both for paddy and rice. So, it

is open to the grower to supply paddy at that price.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister saying that they are incurring a loss in respect of the supply from Andhra to the other deficit areas, may I know what is the actual loss that has been incurred by supplying food to Kerala and Madras States?

Shri A. P. Jain: What I said was that we are suffering a loss in making the purchases and in making the sales. The sale prices are fixed at Rs. 16 per maund for rice, and on the whole rice is being purchased at a higher price which, together with the cost of transport, preservation and other things, means quite a substantial loss to the Government. I cannot say what this loss will work out to in the case of a particular State.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if the Minister has received any letter from the Andhra Government dissenting from the price fixed for rice, and if so, what are the alternative prices suggested by the Andhra Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Food Minister of Andhra met me here and he had a discussion with me.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Not the Food Minister but the Andhra Government.

Shri A. P. Jain: He represents the Andhra Government. He said that the prices fixed by the Government of India were too low, and he wanted me to tell him the basis of fixing the prices. I explained the whole thing to him, and I said the prices could not be raised.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What is to follow?

Electricity Board for Punjab

*196. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up an Electricity Board for the Punjab State has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The Government of Punjab have notified in their Gazette Extraordinary dated the 30th January, 1958, their decision to set up an Electricity Board with effect from the 31st March, 1958.

(b) The draft rules, to be framed by the Government of Punjab under Section 78 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, have been published in the Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary dated the 30th January, 1958. Other details are being finalised by the State Government.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether there is any proposal to set up joint boards for Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is no proposal of that type.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any decision has been taken by Government to lower the rate for the supply of electricity for the purpose of lift irrigation?

Shri S. K. Patil: That does not arise out of this question.

Derailment of Train

*198. **Shri V. C. Shukla:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the cause of the derailment of the Down Parcel Train which took place at Morena Station Yard in Bhind District of Madhya Pradesh on the 23rd December, 1957 has been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons in general for this mishap?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Tilting of the Outer (left) lead rail off the turnout at the station caused by the excessive speed of the train.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know the amount of loss suffered by the railways, the amount of loss suffered by the private parties and the amount of compensation paid to the private parties as a result of this accident?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The loss suffered by the railways is Rs. 31,425; and in respect of public property, the figure is Rs. 2,000. As far as I am aware, no claims have yet been paid.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know whether the dacoits had anything to do with it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Dacoits had nothing to do with it. It was only due to excessive train speed on the "turnout".

Supply of Steel to Hindustan Shipyard

*199. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the supply position of steel to the Hindustan Shipyard Company was unsatisfactory throughout the last year; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to remedy the siutation?

The Ministry of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a): Yes, the position was unsatisfactory in the year 1956-57.

(b) The siutation was overcome by arranging adequate supplies of steel from abroad by placing a bulk order. At present there is no shortage of steel in the shipyard.

Shri Heda: May I know the loss in production during the latter part of 1957, owing to the lack of adequate supplies of steel in the Shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: During the first six months of 1957 there was, perhaps, some slowing down in production. I cannot give the exact figure.

Shri Heda: In part (b) of the question, I had enquired as to what specific steps are going to be taken to remedy the situation. May I know whether some standard articles of steel have been envisaged so that orders can be placed well in advance, and bulk supplies could be obtained, and if so, the quantum involved?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The position was reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and it was put to the Shipyard that if they could put their orders in bulk, arrangements could be made. Subsequently, this was done. And as much as 5,500 tons of structurals in standard sizes have since been put in a bulk order, and 4,000 tons out of these were proposed to be imported from abroad and 1,500 tons to be planned on the Tatas. This was for structurals. Then, for plates also, there was standardisation, and as much as 26,000 tons of plates are proposed to be imported.

Shri Ranga: Have Government enquired into the causes for such short supply of steel as a result of which the production had been very badly affected, and have they taken any action against the officers who were at fault?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The position is reviewed from time to time well in advance by the board. It was only in June, 1956, that is, six months before the actual shortage was experienced, that the position was reviwed by the board, and it was then found that the orders already placed by them might not materialise on account of certain difficulties. That was not a thing, I believe, for which anybody was guilty.

Shri Heda: Since these shipyards need some quantity of imported steel also, may I know whether the exact quantity of imported steel has been made available to the shipyards?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, now there is no shortage, and up to the end of 1959, there is not expected to be any shortage. The position will continue to be reviewed well in time.

Airlines Corporation

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*200. { **Shri Morarka:** / **Shri Nathwani:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Skymasters, at present in possession of the Airlines Corporation, were purchased; and

(b) the price at which they were purchased?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Three of the six Skymasters in the fleet of the India Airlines Corporation were acquired on 1-8-1953, the date of nationalisation of airlines. Of the remaining three aircraft, one was purchased on 17-8-1955 and the other two on 1-9-1955.

(b) The three Skymasters taken over on 1-8-1953 were acquired at a cost of Rs. 17·54 lakhs but the Corporation had to spend Rs 31·92 lakhs in order to fit them for use on the Night Airmail Service The remaining three aircraft were purchased for Rs. 86·80 lakhs.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether these aircraft were new or second-hand when they were purchased?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They were all second-hand, of course; and may be, third-hand even

Shri Morarka: May I know whether Government are thinking of disposing of these aircraft, and if so, the reasons for doing so?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They are not thinking of disposing of these aircraft.

Shri Ranga: How is it that there is a great disparity between the prices paid for the later purchases and those which were paid for the earlier purchases including the repair charges?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think the hon. Member himself knows the answer. The prices for the first three were settled in accordance with the terms of the Air Corporation Act, where it was decided that the compensation should be paid to the private companies after taking into consideration the price they paid and the depreciation. They had themselves acquired these aircraft at very low prices,—I am told, approximately at Rs. 8½ lakhs—probably from disposals; whereas, the others were purchased from the market according to prevailing price.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the disposal authorities were so unmindful of public interest as to sell away these aircraft at Rs. 6 lakhs each, whereas in the open market, the Government of India later on had to purchase them at Rs. 80 lakhs each?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am sure the hon. Member would be happy that we got so much of disposal material from many foreign countries at a low price, and Indians had to pay a low price.

Shri Ranga: Not the Indians, but the disposals.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Biren Roy: There is one very important point ...

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

Shri Biren Roy: It is a matter of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: All questions are for clarification.

Dental Decay among Children

*201. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dental decay among children of India is on the increase; and

(b) if so, what are the causes for the increase?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government have no information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Under part (a), I should like to add that there have been examinations by the corporation authorities and the like, and such examinations have revealed that there is a considerable amount of tooth decay, which has been put down partly as being due to malnutrition and partly as being due to want of proper care of teeth. So far as the All-India survey is concerned, we have no information on that matter.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In an answer by the same Minister to a question on the 12th February, a statement was laid on the Table of the House, from which I find that the surveys made in Saurashtra among school children revealed that 70 per cent of the students suffered from gingivitis, and in Aurangabad 12 per cent., and in Parhani, 10 per cent were suffering from gumbleeding May I know whether Government have taken note of this fact?

Shri Karmarkar: That was why I added to my original answer. The answer to the question that has been asked, we take it, has to be related to the whole of India. We have no comparable figures The surveys that have been made individually had disclosed, as I said earlier by way of supplementing the main answer, a considerable amount of tooth decay; and I gave two reasons, partly mailnutrition and partly want of proper care of teeth.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that as compared to the rural population, the children among the urban populations have very bad dental decay, as is seen from the fact that 10 per cent. of Bombay children have tooth decay, and if so, have Government investigated the causes for that?

Shri Karmarkar: This particular question has not come under examination. It is a fact that crowded cities have been giving rise to larger number of ailments than the villages. That is a fact. In cities like Bombay and Calcutta, for instance, there are less of healthy conditions, from the environmental point of view, and it is a fact that especially amongst the poorer sections, diseases born out of malnutrition are prevalent to a larger extent than in some of the villages.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the high incidence of dental decay amongst children, have Government any scheme for organising dental clinics for them, especially for school-children?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to the establishment of dental clinics, there is a small programme to assist such establishment. I forgot the other part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, hon. Members will ask only one question at a time.

Shri Karmarkar: That would be advisable, but sometimes this happens.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I only asked if there is a proposal for starting dental clinics for children, if not for all children, at least for school-children.

Shri Karmarkar: The fact is that maternity and child welfare centres that we are putting up on a large scale in some of the States are taking care of children at the earlier age. Regarding school going children, apart from examinations being conducted in some corporations and the like, we have no particular scheme.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering that there is so much incidence of dental decay, has the scheme that was thought of some years ago of establishing some sort of a dental clinic in every school and giving calcium, the deficiency of which was supposed to be the cause of dental decay, been implemented or looked into or considered?

Shri Karmarkar: It would be a very wholesome measure, but there are financial limitations under which we function.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Minister has said that maternity and child welfare centres take care of children. They take care of children under two,

when they generally do not have teeth trouble except teething trouble as infants. Would the hon. Minister consider the advisability of doing something for children at the age when they have teeth trouble?

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry to have to differ from an expert, though I myself am a layman. But I am quite sure that my hon. friend realises that what happens to children below two is also supposed to have subsequent consequences. If the child is not taken care of in that age, not only its teeth but everything else will decay later on. Thereore, it is a fundamental and serious point. The point is....

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he is a layman. Why is he pursuing this matter?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Have Government collected information about dental decay from medical examination of school-children on an all-India basis?

Shri Karmarkar: Off and on, we do receive such reports. For instance, in the case of Bombay, a larger percentage of ailment was disclosed in a recent survey conducted of 9,000 children. But as a matter of rountine course, we do not have all that exhaustive information.

Distribution of Wheat in Bombay

*204. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any over-all shortage of wheat in Bombay City;

(b) whether Bombay City's demand for wheat is being adequately met;

(c) if so, the quantity and quality of wheat that has been supplied for Bombay City since 1st November, 1957; and

(d) whether the Central Government was consulted by the Bombay Government before including wheat in the system of controlled distribution?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 80,000 tons of imported White and Red wheat was supplied during the three months November 1957 to January, 1958.

(d) Wheat is being issued freely in Bombay City and a person can buy upto a limit of one maund at a time from fair price shops.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Why has a limit of one maund been fixed?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There should be some limit. One cannot be allowed to purchase indiscriminately. It is for consumption, not for trade. I think one maund at a time will be reasonable.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How far short of the normal requirement the supply by the Central Government to Bombay City falls so far as wheat is concerned.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The entire requirement of Bombay City for wheat is being met by the Centre.

Shri Ranga: From which State, is this quantity brought? Or is it from imports?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is from imported stocks.

Rice Procurement in Kerala

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*205 { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Punnoose:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Food Minister of Kerala in the State Assembly on the 20th December, 1957;

(b) whether the Central Government advised the State Government not to make purchases of rice from Tanjore District; and

(c) whether the Central Government has decided to procure one lakh tons of rice from that area?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Central Government have received any representation from the State Government about the objection of the Central Government to the State Government purchasing from Tanjore?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is not only no objection, but it was agreed to by the Kerala Government not to purchase from Tanjore at that time because substantial quantities were moving on private trade account from Tanjore and it would have upset the market if Government had entered the market The Madras Government also objected on the ground that it would have upset the market, and the prices, in that area.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much is being given to the Madras Government from the surplus area of Andhra Pradesh in place of 8,000 tons which were being supplied earlier?

Mr. Speaker: This does not relate to the original question.

Shri Tangamani: They were already supplying 8,000 tons of rice a month. It has been reduced to 4,000 tons.

Shri A. M. Thomas: On replacement basis, some quantity is being given from Central stocks to the Madras Government.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: What is the quantity now moving out of Tanjore district into Kerala on private account?

Shri A. M. Thomas: According to figures I have in my possession, in 1957, about 80,000 tons have moved, and in January, 1958 about 16,000 tons have moved, on private trade account from Tanjore to Kerala.

Shri Tangamani: Because the Centre has stopped the supply of 8,000 tons, how much has been given to the Madras State from the surplus area of Andhra?

Shri A. M. Thomas: If my hon. friend is referring to movement of rice from Andhra Pradesh to Madras, it has not been substantial. Before the introduction of the 'zone', about 5,000 tons had moved and after the introduction of the 'zone', for the last 5 months of 1957, about 6,000 tons have moved, so that the movement has not been substantial.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The movement of rice from Andhra Pradesh to Madras is free and there is no question of allocation of any quota.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the price of rice on private trade account moving between Tanjore district and Kerala this year in comparison with what it was last year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This year the prices are lower than last year.

Shri Ranga: What are the exact prices now being paid for rice being purchased in Tanjore for Kerala?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The prices vary from Rs. 17 to Rs. 19 for coarse variety.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जड़ी बूटियां

*२०६. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश मे बहुतायत से पाई जाने वाली जड़ी-बूटियों को काम में लाने के लिये सरकार ने कौनसी योजनायें बनायी है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का जोगिन्दर नगर में एक फार्मेसी के अतिरिक्त एक नयी बड़ी फार्मेसी चालू करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) भारत सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है ।

(ख) सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

होटल प्रशिक्षण स्कूल

*१९१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २९ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि होटल प्रशिक्षण स्कूल स्थापित करने की योजना सम्भवत: कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (विदेशी मुद्रा की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण योजना आयोग ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि भारत मे होटल प्रशिक्षण स्कूल की स्थापना के प्रश्न को १९५९ के अन्त तक स्थगित कर दिया जाना चाहिये । तत्पश्चात् विदेशी मद्रा की मौजदा स्थिति को देखते हुए इस प्रश्न पर फिर मे गौर किया जायेगा । इसलिये होटल प्रशिक्षण-प्रस्थापना की योजना को १९६० से पहले कार्यान्वित किये जाने की आशा नही है ।

Rail Link to Bastar Region

*192. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link Bastar region of Madhya Pradesh by Rail with Visakhapatnam harbour to reduce the transport cost of ores; and

(b) if so, whether preliminary investigation has been made in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no such proposal in the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Flood Control in Punjab

*197. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether Government have prepared any master plan for flood control regarding the rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej in the Punjab?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): A draft plan for anti-flood measures in the various river basins of the Punjab, including the rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, has been prepared by the State Government and is under examination by the High Leval Committee on Floods

North-East Frontier Railway

*202 **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri T. B Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bifurcation of the North-Eastern Railway has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the number of North-Eastern Railway employees who have been or are being transferred to the North-East Frontier Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 503.

Import of Rice

*203. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice imported during 1957, and that to be

imported during the current year; and

(b) whether Government have an exact and precise figure as to the total quantity of rice to be imported and as to the number of years for which it is to be imported?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) During 1957 about 724 thousand tons of rice was imported. Burma is due to supply 5 lakh tons in 1958 according to the Agreement entered into with Burma in May, 1956.

(b) The import programme is decided every year in the light of all the circumstances. Under the existing Agreement, Burma is due to supply 3½ lakh tons of rice during each of the years 1959 and 1960.

Allotment of Rice to West Bengal

*207. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have requested the Centre for any allotment of rice paddy;

(b) if so, the quantity asked for;

(c) whether any quantity has been sanctioned; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). The State Government made a request for the allotment of 45 thousand tons of rice for the three month period—January to March 1958, against which the Central Government have allotted 27,800 tons.

चम्बल परियोजना

*२०८. **श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री २५ नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४५३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल-विद्युत्-परियोजना का कार्य पूर्व-निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उसका पूर्व-निर्धारित कार्यक्रम पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Railway Service Commission

*209. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1531 on the 11th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes has so far been included as a Member in any of the Railway Service Commissions; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The question of filling up of the vacancies of members existing at present on Railway Service Commission is receiving Government's active consideration.

Sugar

*210. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to supplementary raised on Starred Question No. 173 on the 15th November, 1957 and state the percentage of recovery of sugar from sugar-cane in Bihar during 1953-54 to 1956-57 seasons?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The percentage of recovery of sugar from sugarcane in Bihar during 1953-54 to 1956-57 seasons was as under:—

1953-54	10:06	percent.
1954-55	10:23	"
1955-56	9·76	"
1956-57	9·37	"

Food Position in Eastern U.P.

*211. { Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has visited the Eastern U.P., recently; and

(b) if so, his view about the food situation there?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The damage to Khariff crops by drought is not likely to be as heavy as was originally apprehended and the State Government is in a position to deal with the food situation.

P. & T. Administrative Circle in Mysore

*212. **Shri Mohamed Imam:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to Government to constitute the State of Mysore into a postal and telegraphic administrative circle; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on these representations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Replies have been given that it is not proposed to take up the question at present

इजनों और डिब्बों को नुकसान

*२१३. **श्री डाभर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १७ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को बमनया और भेरोंगढ़ के बीच मिट्टी डालन के कारण इंजन, कुछ डिब्बों और रेल की पांतों को काफी नुकसान पहुंचा था ; और

(ख) क्या इस घटना की कोई विभागीय जांच करवायी गयी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं। शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब उस दुर्घटना से है जो २९-१२-५७ को हुई। इस दुर्घटना में देहरादून एक्सप्रैस के चार डिब्बों के पायदान पटरी के पास पड़े हुए पत्थर के टुकड़ों से रगड़ खा गये, जिसकी वजह से उनको मामूली नुक्सान पहुंचा। रावटी-भैरोंगढ़ सेक्शन में कटाव (cuttings) चौड़ा करने के लिये बारूद लगायी गयी थी जिसकी वजह से पत्थर के टुकडे पटरी के पास जमा हो गये थे। इंजन या लाइन को कोई नुकसान नही पहुंचा।

(ख) जी हा।

Eradication of Kans in Jhansi

*214. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 667 on the 6th August, 1957 and state:

(a) what is the extent of recurrence of Kans in Mehrain Mauranipur and Garotha areas of Jhanshi district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to eradicate Kans there; and

(c) what relief Government have given or propose to give to the farmers for the last Kans eradication charges in view of the inadequacy of the work done and inability of the farmers to pay the heavy charges demanded by Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) On the basis of a survey conducted in September, 1957, the extent of recurrence of Kans has been roughly estimated as 25%, 20% and 15% in the Mahroni, Mauranipur and Garotha areas respectively.

(b) and (c). The question of taking steps for dealing with the reappearance of Kans as also affording relief to the farmers is now the concern of the State Government The Central Tractor Organisation completed its operations in the areas in the season 1954-55 and is no longer operating in Uttar Pradesh.

Tube Wells

*215. **Shri Bali Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube wells constructed so far in the country under the Technical Co-operation Mission Programme;

(b) how many have been constructed in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) how many wells so sunk have been put to use?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 2640 tubewells.

(b) None.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (b).

Rihand Dam

*216. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rihand Dam, the Dohrighat pumped canal in Azamgarh and the Tanda pumped canal in Fyzabad have now been included in the core of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the total requirement of foreign exchange and the amounts being allotted separately for the three schemes; and

(c) whether the whole amount of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 16 lakhs for importing pumps from West Germany for Dohrighat Pumped Canal will be available during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Only the Rihand Dam Project is in the core of the Plan.

(b) The tota' requirement of foreign exchange for the three projects is Rs. 15·5383 crores Rihand, Rs 15 31 crores; Dohrighat pumped canal, Rs. 14·83 lakhs and Tanda pumped canal Rs 8 lakhs. Allocations of ceilings of foreign exchange are made for each half-year. Allocations for the next half-year i.e. April to September 1958 have not yet been made.

(c) The total requirement of foreign exchange needed for importing pumps for Dohrighat Pumped Canal is Rs. 14·17 lakhs out of which sanction for the release of foreign exchange for Rs. 1·17 lakhs was given in December, 1957. Although no definite commitment can be made at this stage for the remaining Rs. 13 lakhs of foreign exchange, it is hoped that the position will improve sufficiently to enable us to meet this requirement in view of the importance of the scheme which is intended to benefit a scarcity area.

Price of Rice in Agartala (Tripura)

*217. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the price of rice has gone up very high at Agartala open market (Tripura) from the middle of the month of January, 1958;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check the rise of the price of rice; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demands of foodstuffs in Tripura?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, there was some rise in the price of rice in the open market from about the middle of January, 1958, but the price has of late started declining. An appreciable Section of the people in Agartala however got thir supplies at the fixed retail price of Rs. 18 per maund from the fair price shops.

(b) and (c). The Tripura Administration are distributing rice and wheat from fair price shops in Agartala and other Sub-Divisions against identity cards issued by the administration.

Sugarcane

*218. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any scheme to improve sugar-cane crop and develop factory areas in Punjab and U.P.;

(b) if so, important features of such a scheme;

(c) the amount of money sanctioned;

(d) whether any phased programme has been framed; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 3]

Conference of General Managers of Railways

*219. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the conference of the General Managers of Indian Railways held on the 28th January, 1958;

(b) what action is proposed to be taken for enforcing punctual running of trains; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for minimising accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* **Appendix II, annexure No. 4.**]

Dum Dum Air Port

*220. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1158 on the 16th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether decision has since been taken to develop the Dum Dum air port; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir, the matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise

Bhangi Colony, New Delhi

*221. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any repair work of Bhangi Colony, New Delhi is proposed to be undertaken;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the repair work;

(c) when it is expected to be undertaken; and

(d) how long it will take to finish and the likely cost thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The repairs would consist of repairs to floors and roofs, widening of surface drains and replastering of walls.

(c) By the first week of April, 1958.

(d) The work will take about six months to finish from the date of its start The likely cost of the proposed work will be about Rs. 85,720.

Tanker

*222. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1528 on the 6th September, 1957 and state whether the negotiations have been completed to acquire the third tanker from some foreign country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No, not yet. Efforts to locate and acquire a suitable tanker are still continuing.

Devnagri Script in Telegraph Offices

*223. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri S. V. Ramaswami:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new telegraph offices provided facilities in the Devnagari script to the public in 1957; and

(b) what was the public response to adopt Devnagari script for telegraphic purposes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 253.

(b) The public response to adopt Devnagri Script for Telegraphic purposes is gradually on the rise

Prices of Food Stuff

*224. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 40 on the 12th November, 1957 and state:

(a) further steps if any, since taken to reduce the level of prices of food-stuff in the country; and

(b) if so, with what effect?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 5.]

(b) The steps taken have helped in the decline of the prices.

Rice from Burma

*225. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Burma has agreed to India's request for supply of rice;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(c) the terms on which it is to be supplied?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). There is already an Agreement, entered with the Government of Burma in May, 1956 for the supply of 2 million tons of rice during the period 1956—60 This Agreement provides for the supply by the Government of Burma of 3 lakh tons in 1956, 5 lakh tons in each of the years 1957 and 1958, and 3·5 lakh tons in each of the years 1959 and 1960.

A statement showing the prices to be paid for each year is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 6.]

नजफगढ़ नाला

*२२६ श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नजफगढ नाले की खुदाई निर्धारित समय के अन्दर समाप्त नही की गयी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लोक सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट II, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७]

'Khesari Dal'

*227. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 735 on the 3rd December, 1957, and state:

(a) whether 'Khesari Dal' is harmful to cattle as cattlefeed;

(b) whether green Khesar plant is also harmful to cattle as fodder; and

(c) if not, why Government propose to prohibit the cultivations of 'khesari'?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

N.E.S. Programme in States

*228. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 57 on the 12th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India has ascertained the preparedness of the various State Governments for expanding the N.E.S. programme in their respective States; and

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments who have expressed their preparedness to expand the N.E.S. programme for further allotment?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All State Governments have expressed their preparedness to expand the programme.

Post Office Savings Bank Accounts

*229 **Shri N. R. Manisamy:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cheque system introduced in Post Office Saving Bank accounts works well;

(b) whether there have been cases where these cheques were dishonoured or returned for want of funds; and

(c) whether the Post Office Savings Bank cheques are negotiable?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Import of Rice

*230. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the over-all position with regard to imports of rice;

(b) whether imports are keeping pace with the requirements of the country;

(c) whether Government have considered the question of controlled distribution of rice on family ration-cards as has been done in the Greater Bombay City, in case of other cities; and

(d) the total quantity of rice held as a reserve by or on behalf of the Centre?

(e) the particular difficulties either in import, off-take or distribution of rice, the Government expect before the end of the current financial year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Under the current agreement, Burma is due to supply 5 lakh tons of rice in 1958.

(b) We shall have to manage with the limited import programme by meeting part of the demand for rice by wheat.

(c) Indentity cards have already been introduced in Kerala, Mysore, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, in addition to Bombay City.

(d) On 1-2-1958 there was a stock of 2·45 lakh tons of rice in the Central Reserve.

(e) The main difficulty would be that Government would not be able to meet the entire demand for rice by rice.

Train Collision

231. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri Tangamani:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Indo-Ceylon Express bound for Dhanushkoti bumped into the Tenkasi-Madras passenger train at Tanjore junction on the morning of the 8th January, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): 'Yes'. On 8-1-1958 at about 6·25 hours while backing No. 101 Madras-Egmore-Dhanushkodi Boat Mail on the platform line of Tanjore Junction, its rear portion bumped against the rear portion of No 112 Tenkasi Passenger which was standing on the other end of this platform, having been received earlier.

Eighth Railway Zone

*232. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure which will have to be incurred in order to complete the arrangements of the new eighth Railway Zone recently created; and

(b) the estimated approximate increase in Railway earnings as a result of creation of this new zone?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The amount of expenditure likely to be incurred for setting up the new Zone is approximately Rs. 169 lakhs, inclusive of cost of quarters, training of extra staff etc. A substantial portion of the cost of quarters would have been incurred even without the formation of the new Zone, but at a slower pace. Moreover, it has been possible to effect substantial savings in the building programme (both office and quarters) at Gorakhpur owing to the bifurcation of the old N.E. Railway.

(b) The estimate of earnings of the North Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways for the year 1958-59 as also that of the unbifurcated North Eastern Railway for the previous year will be available in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget for 1958-59 due to be presented today.

Third Five Year Plan

*233. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the Railway Department has been asked by the Planning Commission to prepare proposals for schemes to be included in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No, Sir.

Contaminated water supply in Delhi

*234. { **Shri Vajpayee:** / **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** / **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that filtered water supplied to the residents of South Delhi was contaminated in January, 1958;

(b) whether any warning was given to the residents;

(c) how long was this sewage mixed water supplied to the people;

(d) the reasons for this contamination; and

(e) what steps have been taken to avoid such contamination in future?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) As there was a breakdown m the Kilokri pumping station on the 21st January, 1958 which resulted m an overflow of sewage water in the river, the drinking water supply had to be restricted in the Okhla area for six days To prevent any possible contamination heavy doses of chlorine were administered both before and after treatment and pumping of water from Okhla pumping station was stopped, whenever there was any increase of chlorine content The people were also advised, to boil water before using, as a further precautionary measure, through Press, Radio and beating of drums

(e) To prevent water of the river from getting contaminated by overflow of sewage from the Kilokri pumping station in case there is a breakdown, the following steps have been taken —

(i) The bypass under the Agra Canal has been widened to four times its original capacity which will divert the sewage flow in larger quantity from the Barapulla Nulla into the river to a point downstream of the intake

(ii) Steps have been taken to instal additional sewage pumps

(iii) Sluice valves are proposed to be installed in the pumps to prevent water from entering into the sewage pump house

Employees of D.V.C.

*235. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1044 on the 11th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether all the employees who were so far declared surplus to the requirements of Damodar Valley Corporation have been provided with alternative employment; and

(b) if not, how many of them have been left out?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 363.

Railway Sleepers

*236. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the programme of importing wooden and iron sleepers in the country for meeting the Railway requirements in 1958;

(b) the countries from which they will be imported; and

(c) their approximate prices?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 8]

दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा के किराये

*२३७ **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा के प्रशासित किरायों के विरुद्ध कितने अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए ; और

(ख) बसों के वर्तमान किराये बम्बई और कलकत्ते मे विद्यमान किरायो से अधिक रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) एक।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६]

Lhasa-India Air Service

*238. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Government has suggested that a private Indian air company, interested in operating a Lhasa-India air service send a mission to Peking to discuss the matter; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India to the proposal and whether any Indian private air company has come forward to operate the service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike at the Bokaro-Thermal Power Station

*239. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri P. C. Bose:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees at the Bokaro thermal power station struck work during January, 1958;

(b) the number of employees involved in the strike;

(c) whether it is a fact that D.V.C. employees in Calcutta and Howrah also observed one day token strike in sympathy with the Bokaro strike;

(d) the main demands of the employees; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken to end the strike?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 565.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The attention of the hon. Member is invited to my reply to Shri T. K. Chaudhuri's Short Notice Question No. 1 answered on the 14th February, 1958.

Sugarcane Crushed in U.P.

244. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugarcane crushed in the sugar mills of U. P. during the 1956-57 crushing season; and

(b) the price of sugarcane paid to the farmers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 111·5 lakh tons.

(b) Rs. 1-5-9 per maund on the average.

Tuberculosis

245. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.B. cases have increased among the Railway employees;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check this; and

(c) the number of Railway employees (Class I, II, III and IV) suffering from T.B. as on the 1st January 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of cases which have been reported is on the increase.

It is, however, very difficult to say whether the increase is due to actual increase in the incidence of the disease or to better diagnostic facilities now available on the Railways.

(b) (i) A number of chest clinics, with proper facilities for early diagnosis, treatment and control of the disease, are being established at the Divisional/District headquarters or at places where there is a large concentration of staff. 48 such clinics are

already functioning. (ii) A number of beds have been sanctioned for reservation in the existing sanatoria in the country for treatment of Railway employees and their families.

(c)

Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Nil	2	1078	3454

Equipment for Power Plants

246. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of equipment and plant for generation of Power has been drastically cut and postponed; and

(b) which of the Projects are likely to be affected during the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Due to acute shortage of foreign exchange, the projects included in the Second Five Year Plan have been divided into two categories (i) core projects and (ii) others. For core projects, the foreign exchange required for purchase of equipment is being released as and when required. As regards other Projects, attempts are being made to procure equipment on long term deferred payment basis. Other methods, such as Government to Government loans, aid schemes and barter agreements are also being explored. Until the negotiations regarding the aid schemes and barter agreements are finalised, it is not possible to say whether the necessary foreign exchange for these projects would be available.

Stock of Foodstuffs

247. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of foodstuffs in the country; and

(b) the programme for imports during the next six months?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The stocks of foodgrains with the Central Government on 1st February, 1958 was about 807 thousand tons.

No estimate of stocks held by the trade is available.

(b) We may be able to import about 15 to 17 lakh tons during the first six months of 1958.

Bridges in Orissa

249. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given to Orissa State for construction of bridges over rivers in the First Plan period;

(b) the number of bridges completed in the First Plan period;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government for aid for the construction of bridges over the rivers during the Second Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the names of rivers where bridges have been proposed for construction; and

(e) the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 10,91,200 for bridges on roads other than National Highways.

(b) Four.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (1) Bathpur Nallah near Bissamcuttack.

(2) Bagh river in mile 20 of the Boudh-Sonepur road.

(3) Salki river on the Boudh-Sonepur road.

(4) Suktel river at Baijalsagar in mile 39 of the Patnagarh-Harishanker road.

(5) Ballijore Nallah in mile 26 of the Barkote-Bonai road.

(6) Subernarekha river near Rajghat.

(7) Dhanua river on the Pipli-Konarak road.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

दूर-सचार उपकरणों की निर्देशिका

२५० श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत मे तैयार किये जाने वाले दूर-सचार उपकरणो की निर्देशिका सकलित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ,

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार की निर्देशिका हिन्दी मे सकलित करने की कोई योजना है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस का ब्यारा क्या है , और

(घ) यदि नही, तो क्यो नही ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबीर) : (क) भारत मे जिन सभी सरकारी फैक्टरियो और प्राइवेट कारखानो में टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन और स सम्बन्ध के सामान बनाये जाते हैं उनकी खबरें जमा कर ली गई हैं और एक डायरेक्टरी सकलित की जा रही है ।

(ख) अंग्रेजी में डायरेक्टरी संकलित हो जाने के बाद इस मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषदों में भाग लेने पर व्यय

२५१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५६ में निम्नलिखित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायो में भारत के भाग लेने के सम्बन्ध में कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(क) जेनेवा में प्रशासकीय परिषद् का वार्षिक अधिवेशन ;

(ख) बारसा मे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडियो सलाहकार समिति की आठवी सभा ; और

(ग) जेनेवा मे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टेलीफोन सालहकार समिति की अठारहवी सभा और नवीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तार और टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति की प्रथम सभा ?

परिवहन तथा सचार मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री हुमायू कबीर) : (क) भारतीय प्रतिनिधियो द्वारा किये गये स्वागत सत्कार तथा दूसरे आकस्मिक खर्चे मे ७०० रुपया व्यय हुआ ।

(ख) ७१,७२३ रुपया ।

(ग) ३३,३०८ रुपया ।

छोटे पत्तनों का विकास

२५२ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी . क्या परिवहन तथा सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कच्छ के तटवर्ती छोटे पत्तनों के विकास के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है;

(ख) इन पत्तनो मे इस समय कितने बडे जहाज ठहर सकते है ;

(ग) क्या इन पत्तनों से पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई तटवर्ती व्यापार होता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Derailment of Janata Express

253. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of the derailment of the engine of the Howrah-Hyderabad Janata Express near Rupsa in Orissa on the 29th December, 1957;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made about the accident; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) On 29th December, 1957, at about 22.14 hours, whilst Train No. 10 DN Janata Express was on the run between Rupsa and Haldipada stations, the driver heard an unusual sound and brought the train to a stand. On examination, it was found that the right hand rear bogie wheel tyre of the engine had burst. As the engine was not able to move, the rake of the Janata Express was drawn to Rupsa station. After the rake had been pulled back, efforts were made to pull the disabled engine, but it derailed of two front wheels.

(b) and (c). An enquiry was held to investigate into the interruption to services resulting from this accident.

The metallurgical investigations have revealed that the material of the tyre was not to specification and this is being taken up with the manufacturers.

Hindustan Ship Yard

254. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the names, designation and monthly emoluments of all officers employed in the Hindustan Ship Yard, drawing Rs. 500 or above on the 1st October, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 10.]

इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज (प्राईवेट) लिमिटेड

२५५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों के निवास तथा अन्य सुख-सुविधा के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) इन प्रबन्धों पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्च किया जाता है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) कम्पनी ने एक योजना बनाई है जिसमें फैक्टरी के पास ही स्वतंत्र नगर होगा जिसमें लगभग २,५०० कर्मचारियों के रहने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी । योजना में एक अस्पताल भी होगा जिसमें ४८ रोगियों के लिये पलंगों की व्यवस्था होगी और उसमें एक्सरे, फिजिओथेरापी, जच्चाखाना, इत्यादि सुविधायें होंगी । योजना में एक हाई स्कूल, कर्मचारियों के लिये क्लब, स्टेडियम, अतिथिगृह, होस्टल, खेलकूद के मैदान, बच्चों के पार्क और बाजार की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

अब तक ५४६ मकान बन चुके हैं और कर्मचारीगण उनमें रहने भी लगे हैं । मार्च, १९५८ तक ३३८ मकान और बन कर रहने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे । अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये कम्पनी का विचार २२२ और मकान बनाने का है । अस्पताल की इमारत बन कर तैयार हो चुकी है और बाहरी मरीज, फिजिओथेरापी और प्रयोगशाला विभागों ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है । जच्चाखाना और भरती होने वाले मरीजों के विभागों

के इस वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ।

तामिल और कन्नड़ में शिक्षा देने के लिये एक प्राइमरी स्कूल तथा एक किन्डर-गार्टन स्कूल खोले जा चुके हैं । स्कूल की इमारत बन कर तयार होने को है ।

क्लब और जिमनेशियम की इमारतें तैयार हो चुकी हैं और व्यवहार में लाई जा रही है । एक बाजार की इमारत भी तयार है और उसमें कुछ दुकानें खुल भी गई है । बच्चों के मुख्य पार्क को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । स्टेडियम का काम भी प्रगति कर रहा है ।

कर्मचारियों से किराये की वसूली वतन और महगाई के भत्ते के आधे के १० प्रतिशत के हिसाब से की जाती है । बीमारी का इलाज तथा प्राथमिक शिक्षा मुफ्त दी जाती है ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऊपर बनाई हुई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था में वार्षिक पूजी-व्यय के आकडे नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

१९५५–५६ . ७·४४ लाख रुपये ।

१९५६–५७ . २४ ७८ लाख रुपये ।

१९५७–५८ . १२ १३ लाख रुपये ।

(३०–११–५७ तक)

Jute Production in Tripura

256. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1704 on the 16th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the total production of jute in Tripura in the year 1955, 1956 and 1957; and

(b) the amount paid to the Pakistan Railway and the Indian Air Lines Corporation for carrying the same upto Calcutta in the year 1955, 1956 and 1957 respectively?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The total production of Jute on the basis of financial years is as follows:—

Year	*In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.*
1954-55	46
1955-56	50
1956-57	57
1957-58	55

(b) *The information is being collected* by the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt

General Post Office, Chandigarh

257. Shri Ram Krishna: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the construction of the building for General Post Office, at Chandigarh will commence;

(b) the reasons for the delay, and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the building during the financial year 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is no proposal for construction of a building for General Post Office at Chandigarh

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Floricultural Research Institutions

258. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Floricultural Research Institutions in the country at present,

(b) whether these Institutes have their own laboratories;

(c) if so, since how long these laboratories are under operation; and

(d) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure against each of them, if any?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) There is no research institution in India which is solely devoted to research on floriculture. Research work on floriculture is being done at the National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, as part of its overall activities. Some research in floriculture is also being carried out at Lal Bagh Botanic Gardens, Bangalore, Indian Botanic Gardens, Sibpore (Distt. Howrah), Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, Government Botanic Gardens, Ootacamond, Sim's Park, Conoor and the I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

National Railway Users' Consultative Council

259. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether unpunctuality of train and overcrowding were discussed in the Seventh meeting of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council held in Delhi during December, 1957; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Railway Board and the Railway Administrations are quite alive to the necessity of punctual running of passenger trains and of relieving of overcrowding on passenger trains. Suggestions made in this connection at the Seventh meeting of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council are being examined and such action as is feasible will be taken.

Rice Trading in Manipur

260. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1341 on the 19th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the names of the members of the Advisory Board for Rice Trading Business in Manipur;

(b) how many sittings the Board had in 1957 and the nature of advice tendered to the Manipur Administration; and

(c) whether the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The composition of the Advisory Committee is as follows:—

1 The Deputy Commissioner, Manipur—*Chairman.*

2. The Director of Agriculture, Manipur

3. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Manipur.

4 Shri M. Koireng Singh of Moirang.

5. Shri W. Nimaichand Singh of Thoubal Achouba.

6 Shri P. Tomchou Singh of Kakching.

7. Shri Kulwant Rai Jain, Merchant, Imphal.

8. Shri Ng. Tompek Singh of Thangmeiband, Imphal.

9. The State—*Members* Trading Officer, Manipur—*Secretary.*

(b) Since the State Trading Advisory Committee was constituted on 18th November, 1957, it has held two meetings, one on 9th December, 1957 and the other on 12th January, 1958.

(c) No, Sir, these are confidential proceedings of an Advisory body and it would not be in the public interest to disclose them.

Hotels in New Delhi

261. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the health authorities regularly inspect the sanitation conditions of New Delhi hotels;

(b) if so, the details of the latest inspection report in regard to sanitation conditions of these hotels; and

(c) the efforts being made to improve the position?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the sanitary drive launched in December last 631 eating places and shops in New Delhi have so far been inspected Notice were issued against 459 eating places which were found contravening the provisions of Municipal Bye-laws. Of these 80 complied with the notices immediately and no action was taken against them The remaining 379 owners of eating places were prosecuted and some of them had to be prosecuted repeatedly. In all 1,296 prosecutions were launched.

(c) Regular check is being maintained to effect still further improvement.

रेलवे लाइनों का सर्वे

२६२. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बरेली-बीसलपुर-गोला गोकर्णनाथ रेलवे लाइन का कभी सर्वे कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी कुल लम्बाई क्या है ;

(ग) इस लाइन पर कितना रुपया व्यय होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

टनकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन

२६३. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का टनकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर आधुनिक ढंग पर बनाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज़ खां) : इस समय टनकपुर स्टेशन में बड़े पैमाने पर परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है । लेकिन दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस स्टेशन पर सुविधा के कुछ नये काम किये जायेंगे और वर्तमान सुविधाओं में सुधार किया जायेगा, जो इस प्रकार है :—

(१) प्लेटफार्म पर कांक्रीट बिछाना । यह काम पूरा हो चुका है ।

(२) प्लेटफार्म पर १५० फुट लम्बी छत की व्यवस्था । छत लगायी जा रही है ।

(३) प्लेटफार्म पर पानी के हथ-पम्प ।

(४) पार्सल घर और गोदाम ।

(५) माल घर का विस्तार ।

(६) रुपये पैसे आदि रखने के लिए एक सुरक्षित कमरा (strong room)

(७) माल गोदाम का विस्तार ।

(८) यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए स्टेशन पर एक कैम्प-डिब्बे की व्यवस्था, जिसमें ठहरने के लिए सामान्य दर पर भाड़ा लिया जायेगा ।

पीलीभीत-टनकपुर रेलवे लाइन

२६४. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पीलीभीत-टनकपुर रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण किस वर्ष में हुआ था और इस लाइन की लम्बाई क्या है ;

(ख) इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के बाद क्या स्लीपर व पातें कभी बदली गई हैं और यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो रेलवे लाइन की मरम्मत न करने और स्लीपर व गर्डर न बदलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) पीलीभीत-टनकपुर लाइन १९१२ में बनायी गयी थी । इसकी लम्बाई ३८ १/२ मील है ।

(ख) जी हां, जहां कहीं स्लीपर और पटरियां खराब पायी जाती हैं उन्हें बदल दिया जाता है । इस लाइन पर ४१ १/४ पौण्ड की पटरियां लगी हुई हैं जो मौजूदा यातायात के लिए हल्की समझी जाती हैं । १९५९–६० में इस पूरे सैक्शन में ५० पौण्ड की पटरियां बिछाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

(ग) गर्डरों को मजबूत करने की जरूरत नहीं है । शाखा लाइन के लिए जिन मानक गर्डरों की जरूरत होती है, ये गर्डर उसी के मुताबिक हैं ।

Ministry of Food and Agriculture Extension Wing

265. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** **Shri Ram Krishna:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Extension Wing in the Food and Agriculture Ministry;

(b) if so, when this wing will be set up; and

(c) what will be the main function of this Wing?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The Extension Wing is expected to start functioning shortly.

(c) The main function of the Extension Wing will be to relate more effectively scientific knowledge resulting from agricultural research and other related activities of the Department of Agriculture to the programme of food production. The Wing will consist of the following four Units:

(i) *Programme Implementation Unit*: This Unit will progress the orderly implementation of the agricultural development schemes in the States.

(ii) *Farm Advisory Unit*: The subject matter Specialists in this Unit will keep in close touch with the research being done on crop production so that research findings can be brought to the attention of farmers through the Extension Workers in the States. It will also assist in the planning and execution of crop campaigns

(iii) *Farm Information Bureau*: This Unit will be responsible for the production and distribution on a mass scale of information material and aids etc for the Village Level Workers and the Farmers

(iv) *Extension Training Directorate*: The existing Extension Training Directorate under the Department for the training of Village Level Workers will be integrated with this Wing.

Development of Fisheries in Orissa

266. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have recently submitted any scheme to the Central Government for development of fisheries in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature of such schemes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No new scheme has been received from Orissa Government. Proposals for the continuance in 1958-59 of eleven schemes included in Second Five Year Plan were received in December, 1957 and these were approved by the Central Government. The details of these schemes are as under:—

1. *Supervision*: This scheme aims at supervising and co-ordinating the district level activities of all the Schemes.

2 *Applied Research on Fresh Water Biology*: The scheme aims at applying in the field results of research obtained and conducting field research on various aspects of Inland fish production.

3. *Applied Research on Technology*: The Scheme aims at conducting such experiments on the utilisation of raw materials available from the Chilka lake.

4 *Development of Fish Seed Centres*: 40 Fish Seed Centres with 120 acres of narseries are proposed to be established under this scheme to meet the demand of fry fish by fish farmers.

5. *Village Reclamation Service*: The scheme aims at giving assistance to Grampanchayats with deweeding, dewatering and fishing nets in order to promote pisciculture in the fisheries which have been entrusted to them. It is proposed to locate 8 Units of village reclamation services.

6. *Establishment of Demonstration Fish Farm*: Extension of knowledge in pisciculture through Demonstration fish farms is aimed at in this Scheme. The Scheme provides training facilities for 150 students during the plan period.

7. *Experiment in power fishing in Hirakud Reservoir*: It is proposed to set up an Inland power fishing Unit at Hirakud to conduct experimental power fishing.

8. *Experiment in Power Fishing in estuaries*: Experimental power fishing with gill nets was conducted under this scheme and as the result were found encouraging it is proposed to conduct similar experiments during the year 1958-59.

9 *Establishment of Demonstration marine fish Farm*: It is proposed to carry on research on various aspects as to the rate of growth, artificial feeding etc. in the estuarine fish farm during the year 1958-59 with a view to develop suitable methods of farming in the marine swamps.

10. *Experiment in power fishing in the coastal area*: It is proposed to take up an experimental Scheme on power fishing in the sea.

11. *Utilisation of equipments received under various aid programmes*: Various types of aid like cold storages, ice factories, pumps, winches etc. are being received from T.C.A. and under other aid programmes and the staff under this scheme is to co-ordinate this work and see that this equipment is fully utilised for the purpose for which it has been received.

केन्द्रीय ज्योतिषीय वेधशाला

२६७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय ज्योतिषीय वेधशाला

के स्थान आदि के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबीर) : ज्योतिष के स्थाई सलाहकार बोर्ड की सिफारिश पर दिसम्बर, १९५३ से नवम्बर, १९५७ तक उज्जैन की जीवाजी वेधशाला में और नवम्बर, १९५६ से नवम्बर, १९५७ तक उज्जैन के पास ही कालियादेह में ज्योतिषीय 'हालात देखने' के अवलोकन किए गए । यह इसलिये किये गये कि यह देखा जाये कि उज्जैन ठीक जगह है या नही जहा प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय ज्योतिषीय वेधशाला खोली जाये । नवम्बर, १९५६ से नवम्बर, १९५७ तक के इन दोनो जगहो में लिए हुए अवलोकन स्थाई सलाहकार बोर्ड के विचाराधीन हैं । १९५४ और १९५५ में पहिली जगह पर किए हुए अवलोकनो से पता चला कि वहा की हालतें अच्छी हैं और स्थाई सलाहकार बोर्ड ने यह राय दी है कि एक बडी आधुनिक ज्योतिषीय वेधशाला के लिए उज्जैन क्षेत्र ठीक होगा ।

वेधशाला के लिए आधारभूत यात्रिक उपस्करो के बारे मे बनाने वालो से कीमतो के बारे में पूछ लिया गया है । ऐसा अन्दाज किया जाता है कि उपस्करो की लागत, मय जरूरी वर्कशाप मशीनरी के, ४० लाख रुपये के नजदीक की होगी और वेधशाला के लिए इमारत की लागत लगभग २० लाख रुपये की होगी । उपस्कर की लागत के लिए दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में २० लाख रुपये की रकम का प्रबन्ध कर लिया गया है । फिर भी मौजूदा विदेशी विनिमय मुद्रा की हालत को देखते हुए अभी तक उपस्कर के लिए आर्डर नही दिया जा सका है और ज्योतिषीय वेधशाला की स्थापना को कुछ सालो के लिए टालना पड़े ।

रेलगाड़ियों में बिना टिकट यात्रा

२६८. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी / श्री राज कुमार

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलगाडियो में विद्यार्थियो की बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा की जा रही है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ,

(ग) क्या १९५५-५६ और १९५६-५७ में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले विद्यार्थियो के आकडे एकत्र किए जा चुके हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या इन आकडो का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) बिना टिकट सफर की रोक-थाम के लिए आमतौर पर जो कार्रवाइया की जाती हैं वे विद्यार्थियो के खिलाफ भी की जाती हैं । जिन क्षेत्रो में विद्यार्थियो का बिना टिकट आना-जाना बहुत अधिक है उसकी रोक-थाम के लिए कुछ विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा साथ के अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है ।

(ख) जिन क्षेत्रो में पहले विद्यार्थियो का बिना टिकट आना-जाना विशेष रूप से अधिक था, वहां हालत में कुछ सुधार दिखायी दे रहा है ।

(ग) जो लोग बिना टिकट सफर करते पकड़े जाते हैं, उनके पेशे का पता लगाना संभव

नहीं है, इसलिए इसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

[देखिये, परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११]

कुल पहाड़ स्टेशन

२६९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के झांसी-मानिकपुर सेक्शन के कुल पहाड़ स्टेशन से विगत दस वर्षों में भेजे गये और इस स्टेशन पर उतारे गये अनाज और अन्य वस्तुओं सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ख) इतने माल का यातायात जिस स्थान से होता है वहां एक माल-गोदाम की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां माल-गोदाम की व्यवस्था कब तक होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जो सूचना मांगी गयी है उसका बयान साथ नत्थी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १२]

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर अधिकतर बाहर जाने वाले अनाज का यातायात होता है, जो सीधे डिब्बों में लाद दिया जाता है। इस स्टेशन पर बाहर से माल बहुत कम आता है। यहां बाहर से जो फुटकर माल आता है वह सुपुर्दगी से पहले माल-डिब्बे के एक छतदार खोल में रखा जाता है। इसलिए अभी तक गोदाम बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं समझी गयी है।

(ग) यातायात बढ़ जाने के कारण अगर माल-गोदाम बनाना जरूरी समझा गया और इसके लिए रकम मिली, तो इस पर १९६०-६१ में या इससे पहले विचार किया जायेगा।

Family Planning Centres in Punjab

270. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1731 on the 16th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres established in the Punjab State so far; and

(b) what additional steps Government propose to take to meet the situation in view of the comparatively higher rate of growth of population in the Punjab State?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Thirty five Family Planning Centres have so far been established in Punjab (Thirty three clinics by Family Planning Association, Punjab aided by Indian Red Cross Society Punjab State Branch and two clinics by voluntary organisations aided by Central Government.) State Government are also taking steps towards the establishment of five urban and eight rural centres during the current financial year.

(b) 1. Family Planning clinics will be established in (a) the Female Departments of the State Hospitals (b) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and (c) Primary Health Units and Primary Health Centres.

2. Officers in charge of the above institutions have already been directed to popularise Family Planning Scheme and give advice on methods of Family Planning as part of their routine duties.

3. A full-time State Family Planning Officer has been appointed since November, 1957 to co-ordinate and give impetus to the Family Planning Programme.

4. Sanction has been accorded for the establishment of a model Family Planning clinic and Training Centre in the Government Hospital for Women and Children at Amritsar and one Family Planning clinic in the Medical College, Patiala.

5. The Government of India has also prepared posters, pamphlets and films for Family Planning propaganda and is conducting research to produce cheap and effective contraceptives.

D.T.S. Buses

271. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 713 on the 3rd December, 1957 and state what further progress has been made for washing and cleaning the buses of the Delhi Transport Service every day before putting them on the road?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport & Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The following steps have been taken:

(i) The strength of the staff for cleaning and washing of buses has been increased.

(ii) 50 per cent. of the road-worthy fleet in each depot is washed and cleaned daily. Cleaning of glass panes and seats and sweeping of floors is also done daily. Further, buses are dusted and cleaned at the time of outshedding.

(iii) A detailed procedure has been laid down whereby the arrangements for cleaning and washing etc. of buses have been put on a regular footing. A copy of the instructions issued by the Delhi Road Transport Authority in this regard is attached. [*See* Appendix II, Annexure No. 13.]

(iv) The supervisory officials of the workshops have been instructed to spot-inspect the buses washed and cleaned to ensure proper execution of this job in each depot.

(v) Besides the workshop officials, traffic officers on nigth duty in each depot have been asked to pay particular attention to this job.

(vi) Traffic Inspection Staff of the Authority also exercise a check on the cleanliness of buses while carrying out the general check-up which they are required to do during the discharge of their normal duties, at the time of outshedding of buses as well as when the buses are on the road.

Water Supply and Drainage Schemes for Corporations

272. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the names of the municipal corporations who have asked for loan grants for their water supply and drainage schemes during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The following municipal Corporations have asked for grant of loan for the implementation of their water supply and drainage schemes during the Second Plan period through their respective State Governments;

Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Patna, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Poona, Trivandrum, Jubbulpore, Madras, Bangalore and Calcutta.

National Seminar on Community Development

273. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the National Seminar on Community Development recently held at **Aurangabad**; and

(b) what steps have been taken to implement them?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The recommendations of the Seminar at Aurangabad are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 14.]

(b) These recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments and the concerned Ministries for consideration and appropriate action.

'Best worker of the Month' Scheme

274. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 'Best worker of the Month' scheme proposed to be adopted in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur; and

(b) the progress, so far made, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The proposal to introduce the 'Best worker of the Month' scheme at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, is now under examination and details are expected to be finalised in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

Advertisements of Tooth Pastes

275. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether there is any machinery to verify the claims made in the numerous advertisements of tooth pastes and other dentifrices?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No machinery exists for verification of claims made in the advertisements of tooth pastes and other dentrifices.

Water Supply at Kharagpur Railway Colony

276. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sufferings of the people of the railway colony of Kharagpur from the acute scarcity of water particularly in the summer months; and

(b) if so, what scheme Government have to improve the water supply of Kharagpur railway colony in the Second Five-Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is certain amount of shortage of water supply which is aggravated during summer months due to decreased yields from the existing sources. With the result the water supply has to be restricted and controlled during summer months.

(b) To remove the hardships caused by the restricted water supply, a new well with an approximate yield of 7 lakhs gallons of water per day was brought into commission during 1956 and another well with an approximate yield of 5 lakhs gallons of water per day was brought into commission during 1957. In addition to this, it is proposed to sink three more wells in the Kharagpur area during the Second Five-Year Plan period and the work on one of these wells is in progress.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

277. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state how far the amounts allotted to Orissa for implementing rural water supply scheme during the First Plan period and the Second Plan period have been utilised?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Against an estimated cost of Rs. 47·50 lakhs, the Government of India allotted Rs. 23·75 lakhs on the basis of 50 per cent grant-in-aid to the State Government for their Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes. The State Government had spent Rs. 42 lakhs approximately upto the end of September, 1957.

Dieselisation

278. Shri Doraiswami Gounder: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to run diesel rail cars on the Southern Railway between Jalarpet and Tiruppattur in the Madras State?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): There is no ruch proposal at present.

Community Development

279. **Shri Doraiswami Gounder:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state what is the total grant sanctioned so far under Community Development to Madras State, with particulars of grants sanctioned for other States?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): A statement containing the requisite information upto 31-1-1958 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 15.]

Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks

280. **Shri Doraiswami Gounder:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks now functioning in each State in the country; and

(b) what is the total population covered by them?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). A Statement showing the number of blocks in operation statewise together with population coverage is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 16.]

Mis-use of Alarm Chains

281. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of pulling of alarm chains in the trains on the South Eastern Railway in the year 1956-57; and

(b) whether number of alarm-chain-pulling cases is on the increase on the S.E. Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 4943.

(b) Yes.

Soil Conservation in Kerala

282. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Panncose:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for soil conservation in Kerala for the current year; and

(b) the sum already spent thereon to date?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 7·80 lakhs.

(b) Rs 0.81 lakhs (upto 31-12-57).

"See the Country" Tour

283. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a "See the Country" Tour for the children of the Railway Board Employees was recently organised;

(b) the details of this scheme; and

(c) whether Government contemplate organising a similar tour for children of other railway employees and for children in general?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, under the auspices of the Staff Benefit Fund Committee of the Railway Board which is an autonomous body.

(b) A holiday-*cum*-educational tour to Jaipur, Chittor and Udaipur was arranged in December 1957 for children of Class III and Class IV employees of the Railway Board and its Attached Offices. The expenditure was mainly borne by the Staff Benefit Fund but a small contribution was taken from the parents also.

(c) Government did not organise the tour of the children of the Railway Board employees nor do they contemplate organising a similar tour for children of other Railway employees or for children in general.

But as already stated in answer to part(a), the tour of children of Railway Board employees was organised under the auspices of the Staff Benefit Fund Committee of the Railway Board and similar tours of children of Railway employees have from time to time been organised by Staff Benefit Fund Committees existing on the Railways. As for children in general, there are travelling concessions already available for excursions of school children, which are organised not by Government but by the educational institution in which the children study.

Sugarcane Crushed in Bihar

284. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugarcane crushed in the Sugar Mills of Bihar State since the 1st of May, 1957 till the last day of crushing during the 1956-57 crushing season separately;

(b) the rate of recovery per day in each mill from the 15th April to the last day of crushing; and

(c) the price of sugarcane paid to farmers in each of the mills during the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 17]. The daily figures of recovery are not available, therefore the weekly recovery of sugar in each of the mills which worked after 15th April, 1957, is given.

(c) The sugarcane crushed after 1st May, 1957, was paid at the minimum price fixed by the Government of India for 1956-57 season *viz.*, Rs. 1/7/- per maund for cane delivered at the Gate of factory and Rs. 1/5/- per maund for cane delivered at out-Station Rail Centres

Mobile Post Offices

285. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile post offices opened in Punjab State during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far separately; and

(b) the places where these are functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise

Rice Production in Punjab

286. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the annual production of rice in Punjab State before and after its re-organisation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): During 1955-56 the production of rice in Punjab excluding Pepsu before the re-organisation was about 1,90,000 tons. During 1956-57 in the re-organised Punjab the production of rice was 2,77,000 tons.

Tube Wells in Madras State

287. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whethen exploratory tube well organisation conducted any test in the Palar basin, North of Arcot District, Madras State, and if so, with what results;

(b) for the last three years how many exploratory bores have been drilled in Madras State with particular reference to the districts and its places and with what results; and

(c) whether Government is aware that sub soil water in Palar basin is perennial according to the verdicts of Geological Survey of India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. Out of the three bores drilled in the north of Palar river in Conjeevaram Taluka, at Sevilmedu, Musaravakkam and Kilambi, the hole at Kilambi was found promising and a production well was constructed at this site.

(b) The exploratory Tubewell Project started in Madras in September, 1956. Thirty one exploratory bores had been drilled upto the end of January, 1958, and necessary geological and hydrological data collected for studying the suitability of the areas for large scale construction of irrigation tube-wells. The places where bores were drilled and whether they were completed as tube-wells or not is indicated below:

Chingleput district:

1. Ellarediagandikai.	Tubewell constructed.
2. Panjeli.	-do-
3. Neidavoyal.	-do-
4. Parikapattu.	-do-
5. Kilambi.	Tubewell constructed
6. Erullapattu.	Bore abandoned
7. Sevilmedu	-do-
8. Musaravakkam	-do-

South Arcot District:

9. Adimankuppam.	Tube-constructed.
10. Ayyampet.	do-
11. Serrikuppam.	-do-
12. Palayamkottai.	-do-
13. Budamar.	-do-
14. Sethiathope.	-do-
15. Kadampuliyur.	do-
16. Chettithuravu	-do-
17. Allapakkom.	do-
18. Vardharayapuram.	do-
19. Raghavakuppam.	Bore abandoned.

Tiruchirappalli District:

20. Marudur.	Tube-well constructed.
21. Kurugavelaparkoil.	-do-
22. Tholayaramkurichi.	-do-
23. Valaudi.	do-
24. Kalathur.	-do-
25. Jayamkoudacholapuram	do-
26. Devamangalam.	Bore abandoned

Tanjore District:

27. Murungulam.	Tube-well constructed.
28. Padderpatty.	-do
29. Palayagandharvakottai.	Bore abandoned
30. Chelagankudaikuda.	-do-
31. Vepankulam.	-do-

(c) Yes, but the Geological Survey of India have advised that the basin is unsuitable for sinking deep tube-wells.

Late Running of Trains

288. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.**
Shri Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Palwal-Delhi shuttle hardly runs in time; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to see that the shuttle keeps to its timings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. However, the performance of this train has not been completely satisfactory.

(b) With effect from 23.12.57. No. 365Dn Palwal-Delhi shuttle has been given, as a trial measure for two months, precedence over Nos. 15 Dn Grand Trunk Express and No. 19 Dn Dehra Dun Express trains in the event of their late running on days when No 365 Dn Palwal-Delhi shuttle is likely to suffer more than 15 minutes detention, if detained to give precedence to the Express trains This has improved the performance of the train to some extent. The Railway Administrations have also been asked to pay special and pointed attention to the running of the shuttle train.

Forests

289. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken during the First Five Year Plan and those proposed during the Second Five Year Plan to develop the forest wealth in the union territories; and

(b) the annual income from the forests under the Central Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) During the First Five Year Plan, schemes for development of forestry were not undertaken by the Andamans and Nicobar, Manipur and Delhi Administrations. The other Territories took up development work as follows:

(i) TRIPURA: Altogether six schemes were taken up as indicated below:—

(1) Afforestation of 1445.2 acres;

(2) demarcation of 598 miles of forest reserve boundary;

(3) work on working plans was started in the First Plan and completed in the 1st year of the Second Plan;

(4) 49 officers were trained;

(5) 12 buildings were constructed; and

(6) two jeeps were purcased for development work.

A sum of Rs. 7.2 lakhs was spent on these schemes.

(ii) HIMACHAL PRADESH: Steps taken covered activities such as afforestation to prevent soil erosion, extension of the tree lands and the establishment of village plantations. The tree planting programme was extended with the cooperation of public and local bodies in pursuance of the national policy, during the Vanamahotsava ceremonies.

During the Second Five Year Plan the following steps were taken:—

(i) TRIPURA: 12 schemes are being undertaken as under:—

(1) Demarcation of boundary and constitution of reserve forests covering 975 miles;

(2) 6 officers are being trained;

(3) other staff is being appointed for the implementation of the schemes;

(4) 36 buildings are proposed to be constructed;

(5) 2515 acres are proposed to be afforested;

(6) work for sanitation, sinking of tube-well and supply of medicines is proposed to be taken up;

(7) construction of 75 miles of forest roads is proposed to be undertaken;

(8) stores for operating the schemes will be obtained;

(9) improved methods in forestry will be employed;

(10) provision has been made for the purchase of transport for forestry development;

(11) 400 acres of jhum area in hilly regions are to be afforested as soil conservation measure;

(12) working plans will be finalised.

(ii) HIMACHAL PRADESH: The following schemes are proposed to be undertaken:—

(1) Propagation of bhabbar grass;

(2) demarcation of forest boundaries;

(3) construction and improvement of forest roads;

(4) improvement of pasture lands;

(5) survey of medicinal herbs;

(6) game preservation;

(7) horticulture in forests;

(8) undertaking of forest survey;

(9) development of Panchayat forests; and

(10) development of forest education.

(iii) MANIPUR: The following schemes are being undertaken:—

(1) Forest regeneration;

(2) improvement and construction of forest roads;

(3) matchwood plantation;

(4) preparation of working plans;

(5) training of officers for operating the schemes.

(iv) DELHI: The following schemes are being undertaken:—

(1) Afforestation along Jumna Bank to bind the soil;

(2) planting trees along irrigation channels, railway tracts, roadside, etc.

(v) ANDAMANS AND NICOBAR ISLANDS: Following schemes are being undertaken:—

(1) Improvement of forest roads;

(2) purchase of equipment for forestry development;

(3) training of personnel;

(4) wood preservation by pressure treatment;

(5) revision of working plans and forest Inventory;

(6) matchwood plantations;

(7) forest plantations (Minor forest produce);

(8) provision of additional seasoning kiln;

(9) provision of silvicultural research and experiments;

(10) provision of portable saw mill;

(11) provision for boat building;

(12) scheme for mangrove poles extraction.

(b) The annual income from forests during the last three years was as under:—

Name of the Union Territories	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1. Andamans & Nicobar Islands	7,58,730	15,26,380	5,89,078
2. Tripura	1,04,165	56,395	47,662
3. Delhi	1,000	1,000	5,000
4. Himachal Pradesh	79,18,000	85,80,000	97,29,000
5. Manipur	1,59,000	2,15,000	2,45,000

Railway Passenger Amenities

290. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are no sheds on the platform at Anandpur Sahib Railway station on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide sheds on that station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision for constructing a shed has already been made in 1957-58. The work will be taken in hand as soon as the Punjab Government's approval to bear their portion of the cost, according to the agreement entered into between the Railway Administration and the Punjab Government, is received.

रतलाम में जल कल

२९१. **श्री राघे लाल व्यास** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २९ जुलाई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम नगर जल कल योजना के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से आवश्यक जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य-मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नही उठता।

मेघनगर में रेलवे स्टेशन भवन

२९२. **श्री डामर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिम जाति कल्याण मंत्री द्वारा सरकार को एक रिपोर्ट भेजी गई है जिसमें पश्चिम रेलवे के मेघनगर स्टेशन भवन को कस्बे की ओर बनाने के लिये वहां के लोगों द्वारा मंत्री महोदय के हाल के दौरे में की गई मांग का उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवही करने जा रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) मेघनगर स्टेशन की इमारत को मौजूदा जगह से हटा कर दूसरी जगह बनाने का कोई विचार नही है। शहर से स्टेशन की ओर आने पर रेलवे लाइन पार करने के लिए स्टेशन की सीमा से एक समपार (Level Crossing) बना आ है।

झाबुआ और धार जिलों में रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

२९३. **श्री डामर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के आदिम-जाति कल्याण मंत्री से एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है जिस में भूतपूर्व मध्य भारत राज्य के दो महत्वपूर्ण आदिमवासी जिलों, अर्थात् झाबुआ तथा धार मे रेलवे लाइन बनाने की सिफारिश की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : जी नही। लेकिन झाबुआ और धार जिला होते हुए इन्दौर से दोहद तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वे किये गये थे। सर्वे से मालूम आ कि इस ला न पर घाटा रहेगा। यह लाइन दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में शामिल नही की गयी है।

नर्मदा नदी पर पुल

२६४. श्री डागर : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के धार और निमाड जिलों में बड़वानी के निकट नर्मदा नदी पर पुल बनाने का कार्य कब से प्रारम्भ होगा ; और

(ख) अब तक निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को मंजूर किए जाने वाले अनुदान के प्रश्न के बारे में अभी तक कोई निश्चय नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए काम अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है।

P & T Employees in Hyderabad Circle

295. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1043 on the 22nd August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the seniority list of employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department in Hyderabad Circle has since been compiled; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Divisional System on Railways

296. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union has submitted a memorandum requesting the Government to create divisional system in the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). After full consideration of the matter and having regard to the workload on both the N.E. and N.F. Railways, the Government had come to the conclusion that Divisionalization was not justified and that the District system would adequately meet the requirements from the point of view of both efficiency as well as economy. The memorandum contains no fresh facts which would warrant a review of the decision already taken.

Railway Passenger Amenities

297. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing Third Class waiting hall at Valapattanam Railway Station on the Southern Railway is proposed to be extended;

(b) if so, whether any further facilities are proposed to be provided there; and

(c) how far the project has progressed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to extend the waiting hall by about 1200 Sqfts. in area.

(b) It is proposed to provide four additional benches in the waiting hall.

(c) The work is expected to be taken in hand shortly.

Kulukkallur Station

298. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Railway Station is proposed to be opened at Kulukkallur between Vallapuzha and Cherukara Railway Stations in Kerala and

(b) if so, when that project is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It has recently been decided to provide a contractor-operated Halt station at Kulukkallur between Vallapuzha and Cherukara Railway stations on Southern Railway and that Railway has been asked to take further necessary action in the matter early.

Resettlement of Landless Labourers from Kerala in Bhopal

299. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received representations from the Kerala settlers near Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh regarding the hardships they are undergoing;

(b) if so, the nature of their complaints; and

(c) the action taken by the State Government and the Central Government to meet their demands?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main demands put forward in their representations were (1) provision of adequate medical facilities, (2) opening of a High School, (3) establishment of cottage industries, (4) continuance of maintenance allowance, (5) eradication of kans from their plots, (6) supply of Kharif seeds, and (7) improvement of their huts.

(c) The demands of the settlers for provision of adequate medical facilities and opening of a High School were forwarded to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for favourable consideration. As regards the other demands, they have been met to the extent indicated below:—

(i) The State Government have appointed a Cottage Industries Organiser to start suitable types of cottage industries for the benefit of the settlers.

(ii) The State Government have sanctioned maintenance loans @ Rs. 50/- per head to 73 settlers whose Rabi crops had been badly damaged in 1956.

(iii) The State Government have promised to arrange for the eradication of kans from the plots of the settlers after April, 1958.

(iv) The State Government have arranged for the supply of Kharif seeds to the settlers.

(v) It is proposed to reconstruct the huts of the settlers at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,500 per hut and funds required to meet the expenditure involved during the current financial year will be placed at the disposal of the State Government in due course.

Crop Planning

300. Shri Bali Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme of crop-planning being implemented in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the procedure adopted to draw up the plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). In India, agriculture is carried on in innumerable small holdings and it is

not practicable to enforce a cropping pattern through strict physical controls like regulation of acreages. In view of this, no programme of crop-planning is being enforced in the country. However, targets of agricultural production are fixed for principal crops under our Five Year Plan for the country as a whole for different states as also for certain lower administrative levels and necessary guidance and help are given by the State agriculture and community project departments.

Akburpur-Tanda Line

301. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state when the Akburpur-Tanda dismantled broad gauge railway line on the Northern Railway will be restored?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The proposal is under reinvestigation and no decision has yet been taken. Owing to the paucity of funds and shortage of essential materials during the Second Five Year Plan the chances for the restoration of this line are remote in the near future.

Central Storage Depot, Cannanore

302. { Shri A. K. Gopalan: / Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of watchmen employed in the Central Storage Depot, Cannanore (Kerala) were not paid to them regularly from the 1st July, 1957 onwards; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was unfortunately delay in payment of salary to six of the newly appointed watchmen as the officer in charge of the depot was awaiting approval of the Regional Director. The men have been paid already.

Indian Central Oilseeds Committee

303. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the decisions taken at the first meeting of the joint committee of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the 30th December, 1957, at Delhi?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Joint Committee which met on the 30th December, 1957 at Delhi took the following decisions:—

(i) to constitute a Technical Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee for the purpose of examining new schemes and extension proposals in respect of the current schemes, scrutinising annual and final reports and technical programmes;

(ii) the allocation of projects to be executed under the Development Programme on Vegetable Oil Research included in the Second Five Year Plan should be made amongst the 6 Institutes *viz.*

1. Regional Research Lab., Hyderabad.
2. National Chemical Lab., Poona.
3. Central Food Tech. Res. Inst., Mysore.
4. Harcourt Butler Tech. Inst., Kanpur.
5. Oil Tech. Institute, Anantapur.
6. Deptt. of Chem. Tech. Bombay University, Bombay.

(iii) to constitute small Sub-Committees for each of the major projects *viz.*

1. Oil milling.
2. Non-edible Oils.
3. Solvent Extraction.
4. Cottonseed oil.
5. Castor oil.
6. Fatty Acids.
7. Animal Fats.

8. Activated Earths and Carbons.

9. Surface-active Agents.

10. Surface-protective Coatings.

for drawing up detailed working plans of schemes under each major project.

(iv) as far as possible schemes involving capital expenditure on buildings for laboratory or for housing Pilot Plants should not be included in the Development Programme.

(v) The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should increase their share of grant towards the Development Programme of Vegetable Oil Research taking into account the financial requirements of the programme to be formulated by the Technical Sub-Committee and that the two bodies might administer funds to the extent financed by them respectively.

Travel Concession by Rail

304. Shri M. Elias: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any tatistics showing the number of people visiting Delhi every year by rail from other parts of India; and

(b) whether Government propose to give concession to people who are required to travel more than 500 miles each way to visit their national capital either on business or on pleasure rips?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Approximately 72 lakhs.

(b) No.

Posts and Telegraphs Offices

305. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs offices opened in the Sambalpur Postal Division during the year 1957 and so far;

(b) whether the posts in the new offices were advertised in official languages in the State and Central Gazettes and Newspapers; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 57 post offices and 5 Telegraph offices have been opened during the period from 1-1-57 to 31-1-58.

(b) 56 of the offices referred to above are extra-departmental offices for which local people are selected for appointment on allowances. For filling vacancies in departmental P. & T. offices, new posts likely to be created in any division are included in the calculation of vacancies on the basis of retirements, promotions etc. Vacancies in clerical grades were advertised in all the local newspapers *viz.* Samaj, Matrubhumi, Prajatantra and Eastern Times and advertisements endorsed to all recognised Associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Vacancies in Postmen and Class IV cadres were notified to Sambalpur and Rourkela Employment Exchanges.

(c) Does not arise.

Warehouses in Punjab

306. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the places selected in Punjab State for the construction of Warehouses?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Final selection has not yet been made but it has been tentatively decided by the Central Warehousing Corporation to have the Warehouses at the following places in Punjab State during 1958-59:—

1. Moga.
2. Karnal or Abohar.

Postal Service

307. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Ferozepur District there are villages, where delivery of postal articles is made once a week or twice;

(b) if so, the number of such villages;

(c) whether Government have any plans for increasing postal facilities in such places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) 292 villages served weekly and 757 villages served twice a week.

(c) and (d). Yes, by opening about 43 more Post Offices and sanctioning about 20 more additional delivery staff during the next three years.

Railway Bookstall

308. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which Messrs. Wheeler and Co are permitted to sell books and periodicals on the stations of various railway zones other than Western Railway; and

(b) the number of years for which the said licence has been granted and when it is due to expire in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is attached [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 18].

Preservation of Wild Life in U.P.

309. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was sanctioned to U.P. State for the preservation of wild life;

(b) if so, what amount has been sanctioned; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,99,750 in 1956-57 and Rs. 19,000 in 1957-58.

(c) Does not arise.

Landless Agriculturists in Delhi State

310. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the acreage of waste land in Delhi State that can be distributed amongst the landless agriculturists;

(b) the manner in which and the period for which this land would be allotted to the landless; and

(c) the number of landless peasants to whom land was allotted in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 and the acreage of land so allotted?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). There is no appreciable area of waste land in the Union Territory of Delhi. With the enforcement of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, every cultivator can become Bhoomidar or Assami according to the provisions of the Act. The waste lands vest in the Gaon Sabhas who will be free to distribute them to landless agriculturists in the manner laid down in the said Act.

Indian Airlines Corporation Employees

311. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scale of Grade III employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation is less than the Central Government employees of the similar grade; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The grading of staff for purposes of pay scales followed in the Indian Airlines Corporation is different from that adopted by the Central Government and, therefore, no comparison of the pay scales is feasible. The Indian Airlines Corporation have divided their employees into 19 Grades for purposes of pay scales while the Government have 4 Grades for purposes of travelling allowance and 4 Classes for purposes of service conditions.

N.E.S. Blocks in Orissa

312. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 878 on the 6th December 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have since taken up extension work in ten National Extension Service Blocks; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to the shortage of trained personnel required to man the blocks.

Mr. Speaker: There is a motion for calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance. I find that the hon Member, Shri Raghunath Singh, is absent.

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12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Suicide by a student of Delhi Polytechnic

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Regarding the notice of adjournment motion in connection with the strike in the Delhi Polytechnic, you stated that the hon. Minister would make a statement. This matter is really very serious. I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement at least tomorrow.

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): The other day I met you and informed you about some difficulties because the police were taking some time to submit their report about the investigation they were carrying out in connection with the suicide case. You very kindly told me that Government should make a statement as soon as we got the police report. We have now received the police report and are going to make a statement tomorrow.

ELECTION (S) TO COMMITTEE (S)

Indian Nursing Council

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move.

"That in pursuance of clause (o) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, as amended by section 4 of the Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Act, 1957, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Nursing Council".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(i) "That in pursuance of clause (o) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, as amended by Section 4 of the Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Act, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve

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as members of the Indian Nursing Council."

The motion was adopted.

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Shri Barmarkar: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(ii) "That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I shall hereafter take care in allotting front seats. I find the front seats always empty. Therefore, those hon. Members who continue to be absent from the front seats will be allotted rear seats hereafter.

RAILWAY BUDGET—1958-59

Mr. Speaker: The hon.. Minister of Railways.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to place before the House the Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Indian Railways for the year 1958-59.

Financial Results of 1956-57

2. As usual, I shall deal first with the completed accounts of the previous year. The actual gross traffic receipts were Rs. 347·57 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 350 crores, the shortfall of Rs. 2·43 crores being mainly under the goods traffic. The Ordinary Working Expenses, on the other hand, showed an increase of Rs. 4·91 crores, over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 229·03 crores, due partly to heavier expenditure on repairs and maintenance, and partly to unforeseen miscellaneous expenses under the Suspense head. After allowing for other minor variations, the actual net surplus stood at Rs. 20·22 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 26·95 crores. The entire surplus of the year was credited to the Development Fund.

Review of 1957-58—Operation

3. Before I come to the Revised Estimates of the current year, I would like to give the House a broad picture of the operating position on the Railways during the last twelve months. During 1956-57, the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, the total tonnage lifted was 124 million tons against 114 million tons in 1955-56, that is, an increase of 8·8 per cent. In the current year, there has been a further increase in traffic. The wagon loadings of originating traffic have risen by 5·3 per cent. on the Broad Gauge and 9·5 per cent. on the Metre Gauge upto the end of December, 1957. The overall coal loading in the country has increased in the current year by 6 per cent. compared to last year; in the Bengal and Bihar coalfields an average of 3,680 wagons are being loaded daily showing an increase of 6·5 per cent. Movement of goods traffic *via* break-of-gauge points has shown a substantial increase, being 13·8 per cent. on the broad gauge and 14 per cent. on the metre gauge. There has also been a similar increase in the movement of traffic over difficult routes; for example, an average of 2,050 wagons

are move daily *via* Moghalsarai compared to 1,885 wagons in 1956-57 and 1,700 in 1955-56. Vigorous measures continue to be taken by the Railways to increase the efficiency of operation and better utilisation of rolling stock which have given satisfactory results. This is reflected in the net ton-miles per wagon-day, which is universally accepted as a reliable index of operational efficiency. On the Broad Gauge, the net ton-miles per wagon-day increased from an average of 570 miles in 1956-57 to 630 miles for the period from April 1957 to November 1957, and on the Metre Gauge from 210 to 228 miles for the same period.

Revised Estimates for 1957-58

4. As a result of the increased traffic handled, it is now expected that the Goods earnings for the current year would go upto Rs. 231 crores, or an increase of Rs. 4·5 crores over the Budget. There has also been some improvement in passenger earnings which are now placed at Rs. 120·90 crores against Rs. 119 crores in the Budget. An increase of Rs. 35 lakhs is expected under Other Coaching Earnings, partly due to increase in the volume of parcels traffic and partly to increased rates for military traffic which became effective from 1st June, 1957. With an improvement of Rs. 15 lakhs under Sundry Earnings and other minor variations in Suspense, the gross traffic receipts for the current year are now estimated at Rs. 384·40 crores.

5. As against the increase of Rs. 6·50 crores in Receipts, there is, however, an increase of Rs. 15·31 crores in the Ordinary Working Expenses Out of this, Rs. 4·5 crores representing nearly 29 per cent. of the total increase, is attributable to one factor alone, *viz.*, the interim increase in Dearness Allowance, at the rate of Rs. 5 per month recently sanctioned by the Government on the recommendation of the Pay Commission, payable with effect from 1st July, 1957. About Rs. 1½ crores is due to the enhancement of the price of coal since July, 1957. The balance is due chiefly to increases in the repairs and maintenance bill of the Railways, related particularly to track, bridges and safety works, as also, machinery and rolling stock, arising out of the higher level of prices, increased outturn from the shops and increasing traffic. In the net, the surplus is now expected to be Rs. 21·66 crores only, against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 30·83 crores. This amount will be credited to the Development Fund as originally contemplated.

Budget Estimates for 1958-59

6. I turn now to the Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59. On the basis of the present trend of passenger traffic the estimate under this head has been placed at Rs. 124·73 crores for the next year, an increase of Rs. 3·83 crores over this year's Revised Estimate of Rs. 120·90 crores. The estimate of Other Coaching Earnings has been fixed at Rs. 24·65 crores, involving a reduction of Rs. 60 lakhs over the Revised Estimate of the current year, attributable to the fact that the latter estimate included also the previous year's arrear recovery, at enhanced rates, of hire and haulage charges on postal vehicles. The estimate of Goods Earnings in the Budget year is placed at Rs. 250·50 crores on the basis of the present 12½ per cent. surcharge and the anticipated increase in traffic. It is expected that in the coming year, Railways will be called upon to carry about 12 million tons of additional traffic, raising the total traffic to 145 million tons, against the total Plan provision of 162 million tons. Most of the additional 12 million tons likely to materialise in 1958-59 will be on account of the expansion in the Steel Industry and the additional coal raisings. Sundry Other Earnings are expected to be 20 lakhs more than the Revised Estimate of the current year. Allowing for a decrease of Rs. 15 lakhs in the traffic suspense, the Gross Traffic Receipts are estimated to be Rs. 407·48 crores for the next year.

7. The Ordinary Working Expenses for the Budget Year have been estimated at Rs. 268·35 crores, represent-

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ing an increase of Rs. 9·19 crores over the Revised Estimates of the current year. This increase includes about 4·4 crores mainly on account of effect of the interim increase in dearness allowance for the full year against nine months in the current year, annual increments to staff and also on account of the increase in staff required to handle the increases in traffic. There is also an increase of Rs. 2·5 crores in repair expenses in consequence of the increased movements and large outturn of Rolling Stock from the Workshops after periodical repairs and the balance represents the increase in the coal and other fuel bill.

8. Since the fuel bill constitutes a high proportion of our total operating expenses, and as the need for conservation of high grade coals is of great importance in the national economy, I have set up a small Committee including representatives of the Ministries of Railways and Steel, Mines and Fuel, and of the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research to go into the question of the factors responsible for the increase in expenditure on coal, as also the future requirements of railways for high grade coal, the prospects of adequate supplies and measures for meeting any anticipated shortage. The Committee is expected to submit its report towards the end of April this year.

9. It is proposed to spend about Rs. 3¼ crores more on a larger programme of Open Line Work chargeable to Revenue, and with the heavier Capital Expenditure on Works, there is an increase of about Rs. 5 crores in the dividend payable to General Finance. Taking all these factors into account, the Revenue Surplus for the Budget year is expected to be Rs. 27·34 crores, which I propose to credit to the Development Fund.

10. The House will recollect, that in my speech introducing the Railway Budget in May last, I referred to the difficulty the availability of critical materials, especially iron and steel, and mentioned that a serious situation had developed owing to a very big shortfall in the actual supply of these materials in 1956-57, the first year of the present Plan. I am glad to be able to report that the steps envisaged last year for improving the procurement of these materials were fully implemented and have yielded satisfactory results. The procurement of specialised Railway items of steel materials was taken over by the Railway Ministry from the Ministry of Steel with effect from 1st April, 1957, and a Railway Purchase Mission was sent abroad in the summer of last year with a view to locating dependable sources of supply, placing orders and finalising the contracts on the spot, so that the deliveries could commence in the shortest possible time. The Mission entered into contracts for the supply of 5·30 lakh tons of pig iron, steel track materials and wagon plates worth about Rs. 34 crores. Deliveries against these contracts commenced from September, 1957 onwards and are likely to be completed during 1958-59. As a result, it is expected that including indigenous production, 5 lakh tons of steel track materials will be received during the current year as against 3·5 lakh tons in the previous year. With the procurement arrangements already made and to be made, the expectation is that the receipts of these materials in the Budget year will be even better than those of the current year. While this is no doubt a great improvement, the availability of fabricated bridge girders and signalling equipments is still not quite satisfactory. However, all necessary measures are being taken to improve the supply position of these materials also.

11. I am glad to mention to the House that the improvement in the supply of materials is already reflected in the increased tempo of Works expenditure in the current year. Speaking generally, all the works included in the current year's programme have been in full swing, with nearly 1½ lakh labourers engaged on the various projects on all Railways during the year.

I would mention particularly that the 52 mile long Bhilai-Dhalli-Rajhara line, which was undertaken to carry ore to the Bhilai Steel Plant, and which involved earth-work amounting to 11 crores cubic feet has been completed in one working season. 140 miles of new lines and 13 miles of doubling were opened to traffic during the year, including the Khandwa-Takkal and Hingoli-Kanhergoan sections of the Khandwa-Hingoli Project, the Kottayam-Quilon section of the Quilon-Ernakulam project and the Raniwara-Bhildi rail link. The construction of over 500 miles of new lines is in progress. Work is also proceeding on 800 miles of doubling, of which 385 miles are on the South-Eastern, 115 miles on the Southern, 135 miles on the Western, 100 miles on the Northern and 45 miles on the Central Railways. The work on the Ganga Bridge at Mokameh is also proceeding according to schedule, all substructure work having been completed and two spans erected already. Some of the Rolling Stock items and Machinery have also been or are likely to be delivered earlier than anticipated at the time of the Budget. In consequence, the Revised Estimates of expenditure on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock have now been placed at Rs. 235 crores, involving an increase of Rs. 17 crores over the Budget.

12. The estimates for the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme for the budget year has been placed at Rs. 260 crores. Of this, rolling stock accounts for Rs. 88 crores, plant and machinery for Rs. 5 crores, construction of new lines and restoration of dismantled lines for Rs. 29 crores, track renewals for Rs. 33 crores and other Open Line Works etc., for about Rs. 105 crores. As the House is aware, the year 1958-59 is going to be an important landmark in the progress of implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. In that year, both the new steel plants at Rourkela and Bhilai are expected to go into production and the existing steel plants also will substantially increase their output. Coal rising are expected to increase from 43 million tons in the current year to about 47 million tons next year. All the important line capacity works immediately required for steel works and for increased coal production had already been included in the Railways' Works Programmes for the current year and the previous year and are now under execution.

13. Two important new lines have been included in the programme of the budget year, namely, the 100 mile Robertsganj-Garhwa Road line on the Northern Railway, costing Rs. 17 crores and the 40 mile long Muri-Ranchi connection, costing Rs. 5·9 crores on the Eastern Railway. The former is required as an alternative route from the Barkakana coalfields to North India to reduce the ever-increasing pressure *via* Moghalsarai and also for opening up the Rihand Dam area in Uttar Pradesh. The second is actually a part of the Chandrapura-Muri-Ranchi-Bondamunda Project intended to serve the steel plants at Rourkela and Bhilai. The first phase of this project, the Chandrapura-Muri-link, is already in progress. The construction of Barabil-Pamposh Gorge siding for the Rourkela Project has just been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1·17 crores. Other important new line capacity works provided in the Budget are, 68 miles of doubling between Drug to Kamptee costing Rs. 7·80 crores, doubling of Vizianagram-Gopalapatnam Section costing Rs. 3·80 crores and of Anuppur-Katni Section costing Rs. 6·7 crores, all on the South-Eastern Railway. Provision has also been made for the conversion of the Gudivada-Bhimavaram Section of the Southern Railway from metre gauge to broad gauge, costing Rs. 2·25 crores, and doubling of Khagaria-Katareah Section between Katihar and Barauni in North Bihar at a cost of Rs. 1·88 crores. All these works are required to increase the respective sectional capacity in different parts of the country to cope with the increased volume of both goods and passenger traffic at the end of

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the Second Five Year Plan, and the beginning of the Third Plan.

14. The track renewal programme has been considerably stepped up from Rs. 28 crores, provided in the Revised Estimate of the current year to Rs. 33 crores in the budget year. This has been possible in view of the improved availability of rails and sleepers.

15. As usual, a provision for about Rs. 3 crores has been made for amenities for Railway users and Rs. 11 crores for staff quarters and staff amenities.

16. In my Budget speech last May, I mentioned that the technical details of electrification of certain sections of railway with 25 KV AC 50 cycles Single Phase were under investigation. These investigations have since been completed and it has been decided to adopt this system not only for the main line sections of the Eastern and South Eastern Railways, but also for the electrification of suburban areas around Calcutta. As this system of electrification is quite new to this country, the French National Railways, who have made considerable advancement in this line, have been appointed as Technical Associates to advise on all technical problems connected with electrification under 25 KV AC system and also supervise, the actual execution of the Projects. The total length of sections included in the Budget for electrification under this system is 1,062 miles, with an anticipated cost of about Rs. 75 crores. Obviously, all these sections cannot be executed simultaneously with the same speed. The sections, which will be given the highest priority in execution, are those which will have to cope with the increased traffic when the steel and coal output reaches the targets envisaged in the Plan. These are from Howrah to Moghalsari on the Eastern Railway and from Asansol to Tatanagar and Rourkela and Rajkarswan to Barajamada on the South Eastern Railway. Orders for the first batch of 110 AC locomotives have been already placed and tenders invited for the supply, erection and commissioning of overhead equipment for these sections. It is expected that the electrification of these important trunk routes will be completed before the end of the Second Five Year Plan, well in time, before the full load of traffic devolves on them. The total expenditure likely to be incurred in 1958-59 for all the Electrification Projects provided in the Budget is Rs. 16·29 crores.

The work of electrification of Madras - Egmore - Tambaram - Villupuram section had to be slowed down on account of the difficulty experienced by the Madras Electricity Grid Authorities to import steel towers for transmission lines required for power supply to this section for want of foreign exchange. The Grid Authorities have recently indicated that they are in a position to meet the Railways' demand for electrification of this section. However, they have stipulated that the set-up of unbalance and harmonics on the supply system due to single phase traction load, should be maintained within the limits acceptable to them. The work on this section will now be progressed on AC Single Phase system after study of the effects of unbalance and harmonics etc. In the meantime, the other works such as removal of infringements, re-spacing of track etc., are being carried out.

Extension of electrification on the Bombay-Delhi main line from Igatpuri to Bhusawal over the busy ghat section has become an operating necessity, but there are difficulties to obtain power supply immediately. In the meantime, the Civil engineering portion of the work to ease infringements, re-space tracks, obtain additional clearances, etc., which take a long time to complete under busy traffic conditions, will be taken in hand.

17. Nearly 1,600 miles of Surveys, out of 2,500 miles in progress at the commencement of the year, have been completed, including Guna-

Ujjain, Satna - Rewa - Govindagarh, Hindumalkote-Sri Ganganagar, Dongarpur-Ratlam, Bhavnagar-Tarapur, Jhund-Malia-Jamnagar and Bhaili-Bhadran-Sojitra-Dholka on the Western Railway, Damodar-Kalipahari, Chandrapura - Muri - Ranchi - Bondamunda and Bakhtiarpur-Rajgir on the Eastern Railway, Pehowa-Kurukshetra and Robertsganj-Garhwa Road on the Northern Railway, Rampur-Haldwani on the Northeastern Railway, Pandu-Amjanga on the *Northeast Frontier Railway*, Bangalore-Salem, Tellicherry-Coorg-Mysore on the Southern Railway and Champa-Korba extension on the Southeastern Railway. Survey Reports on Guna-Ujjain, Damodar-Kalipahari, Chandrapura - Muri-Ranchi - Bondamunda, Pehowa-Kurukshetra and Bangalore-Salem have been received and others are in the course of preparation. Surveys for 90 miles were sanctioned during the year, namely, for Domohani-Alipur Duar on the Northeast Frontier Railway, Ghaziabad-Tughlakabad line on the Northern Railway and Kathara branch in the Bokaro coalfields on the Eastern Railway. As I mentioned during the last Budget debates, limitation of funds has reduced the prospects of undertaking any new lines, other than those already approved by the Planning Commission and it is not therefore proposed to undertake more new surveys, when all resources and efforts are urgently required for other engineering works in hand.

18. As the House is aware, we succeeded in obtaining a loan of 90 million dollars equivalent to Rs. 42·84 crores from the World Bank last year. The loan became effective in September 1957. More than half of this amount has already been utilised and the balance is expected to be used up in the next few months as more payment obligations mature. Apart from this loan from the World Bank assistance has also been received under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme and the Colombo Plan. Realising, however, the seriousness of the country's foreign exchange position, the railways are making every effort to reduce the dependence on imports from abroad to the maximum extent possible.

19. Turning now to other aspects of Railway Administration and Operation, I would first invite the attention of the House to the decision announced some time back to bifurcate the North-Eastern Railway and to create a new Railway Administration with headquarters at Pandu. The Northeast Frontier Railway with a mileage of about 2,000 was inaugurated on the 15th of last month. The creation of this new Zonal Railway Administration, though small in size compared to other units, has been necessitated by manifold considerations—strategic, administrative and operational. It is of vital importance that there should be a dependable, continuous and all-weather line of communication between the Eastern Frontier and the rest of India. Besides, there is also the urgent need to augment rail transport capacity for economic expansion and industrial development of this area. It was, therefore, considered imperative to set up at Pandu a full-fledged administrative machinery to be in close touch with the day-to-day railway operation and competent to deal with the immediate as well as long-term problems.

20. To improve the line of communication, measures are already on hand to strengthen all weak bridges and regrade steep sections on the Assam rail route under an experienced officer especially appointed for this purpose. As the House is aware, there was no serious breach in the link route and no hold-up of traffic during the monsoon of 1957. Works at site are going ahead and allotment of Rs. 3·5 crores has been sanctioned for this purpose. Most of the major works will be completed before the next monsoon and the remaining works will be all completed during the working season of 1958-59. An engineering survey is being carried out for an alternative alignment from

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Domohani to Alipur Duar or Cooch Behar, reconnoitering at the same time the possibility of crossing over the Teesta river to join with the Siliguri-Haldibari branch. The preliminary measures for the construction of a bridge over the Brahmaputra near Pandu have sufficiently advanced and the work is expected to commence in the next working season.

21. Regarding the question of indigenous production of railway equipment, I am happy to be able to say that capacity for production of rolling stock in the country has shown a further increase during the current year. 258 locos, 1,500 coaches and 16,800 wagons are expected to be produced in 1957-58 as compared to 234 locos, 1,236 coaches and 15,985 wagons in the previous year. The import of general service wagons was discontinued quite a long time ago and that of steam locomotives has also now been stopped, except for a few required for the Narrow Gauge lines. The Development Cell in the Board's Office working in collaboration with the Development Wing of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is making continued progress towards development of further manufacturing capacity in the country, which will, in turn, conserve the much-needed foreign exchange. Out of the total provision of Rs. 87·95 crores for Rolling Stock in the Budget for 1958-59, Rs. 60·17 crores will be spent in the country and Rs. 27·78 crores only will be spent on imports from abroad, including customs, frieght, handling charges, etc.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 156 locos in 1956-57 and are expected to produce 168 locomotives in this year and an equal number in the next. Telco Works delivered 78 locomotives in the last year against which the number expected in the current year and the next year is 90 and 100 respectively. The output of the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, which was 88 unfurnished coaches in 1956-57, is expected to rise to 180 this year and 295 next year. Full production of 350 coaches under single shift working is expected to be achieved in the year 1959-60. For intensive utilisation of the Plant and reducing the cost of production, it is proposed to introduce double shift working from 1st April, 1959, resulting in the production of 180 more coaches by the end of the Second Plan period. A temporary furnishing unit is already functioning at the factory and work on a permanent furnishing unit at a cost of Rs. 3·69 crores has also been taken in hand.

22. The programme for the provision of passenger amenities which is broadly directed towards the provision of basic minimum amenities at all stations, irrespective of size, has been carried on steadily during the last few years, and it is proposed in spite of other pressing demands on our limited financial resources to continue with this programme, consistently with economy in the use of cement, iron and steel which are in short supply. Arrangements for the advance booking of seats for the III Class passengers have recently been extended and railway reservations are being arranged on all mail, express and Janata trains not only from the starting stations but also from selected intermediate stations. An experiment is also being tried out for providing separate accommodation on one pair of long distance Janata trains on each Railway for passengers travelling upto 150 miles, 300 miles, 500 miles and over 500 miles, the passengers tickets and carriages for these zones being distinctly marked to facilitate indentification. Public reaction to this experiment will be ascertained by deputing special staff to travel on such trains and report on the actual working of the arrangements. Six coaches with a two-tier arrangement for sleeping berths are on trial in addition to the three-tier sleeper coaches already in service. A new design of three-tier sleeping berths has also been evolved. The relative advantages of all these types of coaches as well as military sleeper

cars, which had also been suggested for consideration, are being assessed, preparatory to constructing more III Class sleeper-*cum*-sitting coaches and extending the facilities to more trains.

23. I am aware that the problem of overcrowding is still far from being solved. As I have explained on previous occasions the difficulties confronting the Railways in eliminating overcrowding are the limited financial and material resources available, the limited capacity for building coaching stock, the acute shortage of line capacity *vis-a-vis* the increased demands for goods and passenger transport and the necessity in the larger interests of the country's economy, of meeting goods transport requirements adequately before diverting available capacity or resources to relieving overcrowding. I am afraid these difficulties till continue to be as formidable as ever. Whatever palliative measures are possible to reduce overcrowding in the areas in which it is most acute, are, however, being taken and considerable thought has been devoted to improvements possible within the existing limitations, such as, putting III Class coaches on trains in place of air-conditioned coaches and dining cars on sections where circumstances justify such a course and increasing the number of coaches on trains, where possible, even at some sacrifice of speed. New passenger trains have also been introduced, 119 on the Board Gauge and 43 on the Metre Gauge in 1956-57 and 118 on the Broad Gauge and 27 on the Metre Gauge during the current financial year upto 1st December 1957. The run of 55 Broad Gauge trains and 42 Metre Gauge trains was extended in 1956-57 and of 32 more Broad Gauge trains and 36 more Metre Gauge trains in the current year. With all these new trains and extensions, the daily train mileage has increased by about 23,000 miles. The De luxe train service between New Delhi on the one hand and Howrah, Bombay and Madras on the other has now been operating for over a year. In view of the low occupation ratio of III Class air-conditioned accommodation, particularly during the cold weather, it has been decided to replace one or more such coaches by ordinary III Class stock within the hauling capacity of the locomotives at the prescribed speeds.

There has been considerable improvements in the suburban passenger services also. 65 new trains were introduced and the run of 33 extended in 1956-57 and in the current year 86 new trains have been introduced and the run of 16 trains extended upto 1st December, 1957.

24. The scheme for the introduction of departmental catering at selected stations has been implemented, and the process of its consolidation at these stations is continuing. I have no doubt that, by enlarge, departmental catering has been well received by the public.

25 The Railway Users' Consultative Committees constituted at different levels continued to render valuable co-operation and assistance to the Railway Administrations in their endeavour to improve the quality and efficiency of the service rendered. Auxiliary Committees like the Time Table Committee, the Catering Supervisory Committee and the Bookstall Committee have also contributed many valuable suggestions in their respective spheres. In order to extend the field of liaison with the Railway users, it has recently been decided to set up Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee on each Division of the Railways organised on the Divisional system, instead of one Committee for two or three Divisions together.

26. It is a matter of great regret that, in spite of educative propaganda against the misuse of the alarm chain apparatus as well as measures like the blanking off of the apparatus on certain trains, and intensive checks by selected staff in collaboration with the police, the number of cases of alarm chain pulling still continues to be very high. During the last twelve

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months, the number was as high as 40,000, of which only less than one tenth could be in circumstances in which the use of the apparatus was justified. I would request the co-operation of the House in awakening public conscience against this malpractice, which aggravates the difficulties of limited capacity for moving traffic, not to mention the immediate inconvenience to other users of the Railway.

I must here again bring to notice that ticketless travelling is another evil which cannot be effectively checked without strong public support. In order to obtain an independent assessment of the extent of ticketless travelling in different areas, an intensive check on all Railways was carried out during the period January to August 1957 by a temporary organisation set up under the direct control of the Railway Board. On the results of this investigation, an intensification of check on badly affected sections has been ordered.

27. The problem of corruption on the Railways is being tackled vigorously. The Vigilance Organisation has been placed under a Director of the Railway Board and a Central Investigation Agency has also been organised for the investigation of important cases of corruption of the Railways. The Vigilance Organisations on the Railways have expanded their activities during the year, the emphasis being on prevention besides covering promptly all complaints of corruption. A total of 3,518 cases were examined on all the Railways and after due enquiry, appropriate disciplinary action was taken against the staff found at fault. All information is sifted and verified and specific complaints are followed up. This has gone a long way in improving public confidence and relations. Measures, like special watchers at important stations, raids for locating corrupt practices and watching of placement and delivery of wagons have been intensified.

It is heartening that the public are offering greater co-operation to the Administration in rooting out this evil. Here again, it is in the ultimate analysis, the awakening of the social conscience of the Users as well as the Railwaymen that can effectively liquidate corruption.

With the passing of the Railway Protection Force Act, statutory status has now been accorded to the Railway Protection Force, and armed with the powers conferred by the Act, it should enable them to be more effective.

28. Claims for compensation for goods lost or damaged, which during the past few years had been showing a persistent tendency to increase in numbers, appear to be now on the decline. In spite of the increase in the volume of traffic carried by the Railways under conditions of near saturation, there has been a reduction of nearly 13,500 in the number of fresh claims registered during the first eight months of this year, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. This change in the trend indicates that the activities of the Claims Prevention Organisation created in 1955 and the re-organisation of the Railway Protection Force are bearing fruit. The balance of claims pending disposal, which stood at 73,162 at the end of March, 1956 came down to 56,891 at the end of March, 1957, and was only 47,647 at the end of November, 1957.

29. In my last Budget Speech, I stated that a complete examination of the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee and the preparatory work like the amendment of the Goods Tariff and the preparation of mileage tables etc. would be completed by the end of the year 1957.

Since then, the examination of the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the constitution, jurisdiction and rules of procedure of the Railway Rates Tribunal has been completed and necessary legislation

passed to amend the Indian Railways Act. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the important changes made in the Act are:

(i) that the Tribunal, instead of consisting of three members, all of whom have been or are qualified to be High Court Judges, will consist of a Chairman who is or has been a High Court or Supreme Court Judge and two other members who have special knowledge of commercial, industrial or economic conditions of the country or of the commercial working of the railways; and

(ii) that in matters pertaining to classification or reclassification of any commodity, the Tribunal will have only advisory functions.

The examination of the Committee's recommendation for the amendment of the statutory provisions regarding the responsibility of railways as carriers is in hand, but it will take some time more to be completed. The Committee themselves had recommended that the changes in this regard be implemented one year after the introduction of the revised freight rates structure.

In regard to the Committee's recommendations pertaining to the revision of the rates structure, the examination is now in the final stages, and decisions thereon are expected to be taken and implemented in the near future.

30. Recently, there have been three serious accidents to trains carrying passengers, resulting in a large number of casualties. The House is already aware that in two of these cases, Commissions of Enquiry presided over by High Court Judges were set up and the third case has been enquired into by the Government Inspector. The report of the Commission in respect of the Bombay-Calcutta Mail accident has been received. The finding of the Commission, which has been accepted by the Government, is that the derailment of the train was the result of a deliberate act of sabotage committed by some person or persons unknown.

The occurrence of these accidents in quick succession has been a matter of grave concern to all of us. I had, therefore, recently called a special meeting of the General Managers to discuss with them the whole problem of accidents with a view to initiating effective measures for bringing about an improvement. The discussion confirmed that human failure largely accounts for these accidents. Technical improvements, which can help to mitigate the incidence of human element, are being progressively effected, but a significant improvement can only be expected if all those engaged in the running of railways are fully alive to their duty and responsibility.

The General Managers have been asked to intensify outdoor supervision, to check up on the strict observance of rules for safe working and to impress upon the staff the great responsibility for safety of travel which rests upon them. I would also request the Labour Unions to extend their full co-operation to the Railway Administrations in this endeavour.

31. As the House is aware, the Government have appointed a Pay Commission in August 1957, the main terms of reference being to examine the principles which should govern the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of the Central Government employees. The Commission have been requested to make their recommendations to the Government as soon as practicable, but in the meanwhile they could consider demands for relief of an interim character and send reports thereon. The Pay Commission have already submitted their recommendation regarding interim relief which, as I have mentioned earlier, has been accepted by Government and implemented.

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32. The House will be glad to know that a Pension Scheme has been introduced for all Railway servants. Those Railway servants who were in service on 15th November 1957 or demitted service between 1st April 1957 and 15th November 1957 have, however, been given an option to be governed by the existing State Railway Provident Fund Rules or to come over to the Pension Rules. Even after the introduction of the Pension System, staff eligible for pension shall continue to subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund at the existing rate on a compulsory basis. Such staff will, however, not be eligible for any Government Contribution to State Railway Provident Fund.

33. As mentioned by me during the budget speech in May last year, a committee with Shri Tapse as Chairman was appointed to review the channels of promotion of Class IV staff and connected matters. The Committee have completed their investigations and have recently submitted some of their recommendations pending finalisation of their report which is due by the end of this month.

34. In my last Budget Speech, I referred to the expansion of medical facilities for the Railwaymen and their families. There were 81 hospitals and 434 dispensaries at the end of 1956-57 and since then 3 hospitals and 11 dispensaries have been added and a further addition of 9 hospitals and 59 dispensaries is planned for the next three years The number of beds has consequently increased from 3,543 to 3,936 and would ultimately be 5,230. Special attention has been paid to the expansion of facilities for treatment of T.B. In addition to the 646 T.B. beds reserved at the end of 1956-57, 273 more beds have been sanctioned uptill now. It is expected to increase the number of beds to 1,350. A number of chest clinics for providing domicilliary and out-door treatment of T.B. patients and controlling the spread of T.B. have been established. Sanction has also been given for the reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by Railway employees and members of their families in connection with the treatment of T.B. in recognised sanatoria. The Medical Attendance Rules have been reviewed and certain disabilities attached to Class IV staff have been removed and they have now been placed on a par with other categories of staff.

35. The question of improved housing and other amenities for Railway staff has always been kept in the forefront. Last year, about 10,000 quarters were built and during 1957-58, 16,000 quarters are expected to be built. Provision has also been made for 15,000 quarters in the Budget for the next year. In all, during the Second Plan period 64,500 new quarters will have been constructed. In addition to this, improvements to existing quarters such as structural alterations, electrification, provision of water-borne sewage etc., have been undertaken on a large scale and will continue to be made in the Budget year also.

36. The House is aware that Railways maintain a large number of Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools and also render financial assistance to non-railway schools which cater primarily to the needs of Railway employees' children. There has been some expansion by way of more classes or higher classes in the existing schools. We have been also anxious to participate in the scheme of the Central Education Ministry for converting High Schools into multi-purpose schools and so far, the High Schools at Kharagpur and Golden Rock, Trichinopoly have been approved for conversion into multi-purpose schools. More schools will be so converted in the future.

I wish to mention to the House that on the inauguration of the Northeast Frontier Railway, the Railway has taken over two privately-managed High Schools, one at Pandu and the other at Alipur Duar with a view to

improving the schools and expanding them so as to provide adequate facilities for the education of Railwaymen's children in those places.

In my Budget speech in May last, I referred to the opening of a residential school in each linguistic area to meet the needs of employees, serving outside their linguistic area. Proposals to set up subsidised hostels have been received and are under examination including the quantum of subsidy to be given.

The House will recall that in his Budget speech for 1956-57, my predecessor referred to a proposal to award 1,000 scholarships of Rs. 15 to 50 per month for technical education being under consideration. The first lot of these scholarships was sanctioned in 1956-57. The scholarships will be awarded annually and will be available to children of certain categories of Class III employees and all categories of Class IV employees. Of these scholarships, 12½% and 5% have been reserved for children of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

37. The existing facilities for imparting training to the new recruits in the various Railway Services and arranging refresher and promotion courses for the existing staff have been considerably augmented. Basic training centres have been opened in a number of major workshops and Running sheds and further extension in this direction is under consideration. A signal and Tele-communication school has been set up at Secunderabad for training officers and staff of the Signal Engineering Department.

38. This was another year of fruitful co-operation between Labour and Management. Periodical meetings between the Railway Board and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen which could not be held for some time past for various reasons, were resumed in July, 1957, and agreements reached on a number of points brought up by the Federation. The *Ad Hoc* tribunal has also resumed its work and is dealing with two out of the five items originally referred to it, agreement between the Railway Board and the Federation having been reached in respect of other items. I expect that it will complete its work shortly.

39. The differences within the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen seemed to have widened and the All India Railwaymen's Federation was revived. Simultaneously with its formation, the new Federation also passed a resolution calling for a strike on all Railways in case the various demands put forward by it were not conceded. The main demand was recognition of the new Federation. Government consider that the interests of Railway workers would be best served by having only one Federation of all Railway Unions at the All India level and have, therefore, consistently emphasised the need for unity among railwaymen and appealed to them to have only one Federation. In November last, representatives of the Federations met and it is heartening that they have agreed to implement by the 31st July, 1958 the Unity Agreement made by them in March 1956. The progress so far made in this direction, I understand, is satisfactory.

40. Before I conclude I would like to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation I have received from all Railwaymen. The Second Five Year Plan is a gigantic experiment in national reconstruction and the Railways have to play a crucial role in bringing it to successful fruition. In spite of set-backs here and there, the Railwaymen have as a rule responded well to the call of the nation and have made improvement in Railway Operation. There is, however, no room for complacency and I am sure, that the Railwaymen will continue to keep before them the highest ideals of dedicated service to the country.

Mr. Speaker: The budget papers are available in the lobby and Notice Office. Hon. Members who would like to take those papers might take them, as also copy of the speech.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the motion of Address by the President. Out of 12 hours allotted for the discussion, 6 hours and 51 minutes have already been availed of and 5 hours and 9 minutes now remain, excluding the time to be taken by the Government to reply to the debate. Amendments moved on the 13th and 14th February 1958 have already been circulated to hon. Members on the 14th February 1958.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Speaker, the President's Address is expected to set the tone of discussion in the House, as far as the present session is concerned, and also to indicate the more important measures which have to be undertaken by Government in the immediate future.

I regret to say, however, Sir, that the President's advisers have again given us an uninspiring statement. At a time when in the eyes of the people Government stands, in the dock, with its link-up at high levels with unscrupulous money-grabbers spectacularly exposed, Government comes before Parliament, neither with humility nor with effective proposals.

There is in the address a shallow complacency, and while it calls for understanding of problems and for sacrifices from the people, it fails dismally in its approach to the people's spirit, and the Government never even tries to touch the hearts of the people, though it often tries to snatch away their very meagre purse-strings. According to the formulations in the Address, everything is in a more or less happy posture—prices have been halted and are even receding, food imports will be enough to keep us fed, the foreign exchange position is improving and foreign assistance is generously forthcoming. Some time this session Government will also be pleased to tell Parliament the mystery of the core of the Plan, and will of course, as always, say "We are hoping to ease world tensions and indeed the country must be thankful."

12-59 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

The fact, however, belies the picture which has been sought to be drawn in the Address. The all-India consumers' price index for the working class rose from 109 in December, 1956 to 114 in December, 1957. On the very day when the President spoke here, the papers reported in double column headlines that rice and wheat prices were increasing in Delhi and elsewhere, and in West Bengal's rice district, Dinajpur, it was reported that the harvest was only 50 per cent of that of last year. Supplementary demands for grants just presented show that wheat to be imported this year will be three million tons, as against 2.4 million tons originally envisaged.

13 hrs.

The President tells us that food production in 1956-57 was more than 5 per cent higher than in 1955-56, but he does not remind us that it is more than two million short of our target for the year. Dependence on imported food, Sir, apart from its price and the enormous transportation costs, is absurd, except in emergencies or of special types of food-grains, but that dependence promises to continue.

The idea of cooperative agriculture has not made the required progress, because the heart of the peasant has not been touched. Only two months ago the Prime Minister at an interview said how difficult it was on account of red-tape to get a cooperative society going. Land reforms,

real, and not bogus, are the key to the heart of the peasant, but as it was admitted at the Congress session at Pragjyotishpur, such land reforms still remain to be implemented. The Food and Agriculture Ministry's repeated essays in ineptitude have become a by-word in the country.

We have had no indication from the Government that it has given any real thought to the setting up of a price control mechanism, so that food stocks could be built up and a fair price assured to the cultivator and the hoarder and the black-marketeer could be squeezed out of the social picture. On the rocks of food, I am afraid, the Plan threatens to founder, but Government does not seem worried enough to take effective action in the immediate future.

The President has told us that at last we shall be taken into confidence in regard to "what is spoken of as the core of the Plan"—I am quoting the President's own words—"what is spoken of as the core of the Plan". It is very much more than time that we were taken into some kind of confidence. Last year the Prime Minister promised that Members of Parliament would be consulted, as they were early in 1956 about the posture of the Plan. But, as far as I know, nothing has been done so far. I have heard also not only of the core of the Plan, but also of its hard core. This kind of vagueness may be very diverting but it causes doubts and frustration in the public mind and encourages those who are only too ready with their shears to prune the Plan.

Meanwhile, Sir, the Industrial Policy Resolution is eroded by Government permitting the private sector, as we found out from answers to questions this session, permitting the private sector to project itself into the sphere of aluminium and fertiliser production which were earmarked for the public sector. Thoughtlessly rapid frittering away of the foreign exchange quota, particularly by the private sector, has not been in time prevented. Licences for imports were issued in 1956 in a very crazy and indiscriminate manner involving more than Rs. 1300 crores. Until the last quarter of 1957 the position had only very moderately improved. Even now, according to the answer to Starred Question 134, on the 14th of this month, Government is unable to tell this House the total amount of outstanding import licences issued in 1956 and 1957. Export drive has not yet begun to show notable results and the Minister for Commerce and Industry said only the other day at a meeting that exports in 1957 would not exceed those in 1956. It is not at all a pretty picture, Sir, and we are sorry the President's Address does not give any indication that the picture is going to be changed in the near future.

On the 4th of January this year the *London Economist* wrote that India's Finance Minister had been telling his American hosts that the help he was asking would be mainly directed into the private sector. So we do not know what exactly is the position, but we hope that something is done to tell the country what exactly is going to be the share of the private sector in the moneys which are to arrive from America.

In regard to this, statements have been made by the Leader of the Indian Industrialists' Delegation, Mr. G. D. Birla, to the effect that the pattern of outlay between the public and private sectors, should now be in the ratio of 1:2, rather than 2:1 as given in the original Plan. Responsible journals like the *Economic Weekly* have expressed their misgivings as to how the different projects which are going to be implemented from the moneys coming from America would be defined, how many of them would be in the public sector and how many in the private.

There is a kind of feeling abroad that the private sector is going to be the biggest beneficiary and whatever has been happening in regard to the collection of assistance from American sources in regard to this, we want

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Government to make the position very clear. Let us also by all means have the results of Government cogitation on the core of the Plan, but this House and the country will need to know a great many more facts than Government generally choose to vouchsafe Parliament.

As we are going to have a debate on the Chagla Report, I shall not refer to it at all, except only to insist that a thorough and sustained probe must be made into Government's links, which have been alleged on high authority, at high level with big moneyed interests. As a matter of fact, Sir, compared to some of the big-wigs of Indian capital, the person who figured in the L.I.C. drama is no more than a colourful pettifogger, and while it is good that his doings are exposed and the links with men in authority revealed, it is imperative that the wings of rapacious private capital are so clipped that they cannot subvert our advance and our yearnings towards a socialist form of society.

Sir, it remains a fact that top income-tax evaders discovered as such by the Income-Tax Investigation Commission have been decorated with State awards like Padma Vibhushan. When documented exposure of their malpractices is made, as in the two volumes called the *Mystery of Birla House* and the recently published book which is called *T. T. K. and Birla House*, of which I have got a copy here, which I am told has been forwarded to Government, when these books appear, neither are the authors sued nor does Government take any noticeable action and only the sale of these books in public is throttled by some mysterious agencies. This state of things continues, because Government links with big money are too strong and those links have come to be exposed in the course of the enquiry lately held.

I say this with a certain amount of indignation particularly because the Annual Report for 1956-57 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, was recently brought to my notice and I find there at page 17 that during the year under review, 1956-57 which was the year of General Elections, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., made the following contributions to the Indian National Congress Parties:

Party's Central Fund Rs. 6,00,000

Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee .. .. Rs. 3,30,000

Orissa Pradesh Congress Committee .. Rs. 1,00,000

More than Rs. 10 lakhs were contributed by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., to the coffers of the Congress Party in the year of the General Elections.

It will be remembered that this kind of subsidy to political parties was adversely commented upon by High Court Judges in Calcutta and Bombay and Government promised legislation in a half-hearted fashion, but nothing so far has been done in that regard and the President has not given us any indication that such legislation is going to be put on the statute-book in the near future.

Such being the character of Government, it is not surprising that the condition of the people figures hardly at all in the President's Address. There is not a word in it about the problems of refugees' rehabilitation. Dandakaranya may take fourteen years,—the span of Ramachandra's exile—or more to emerge as a habitable area. But meanwhile refugees rot at Sealdah Station platform and precincts and the Central grants to West Bengal lapse.

I need not refer to other ineptitudes displayed by the Government, but I am told that on account of the incapacity of the Government of West Bengal to think out certain industrial schemes a large sum of money allotted from the Centre had lapsed.

It is this kind of thing which a policy of co-ordination can certainly prevent and I am sure, it is for the Government here to see to it that moneys are properly expended. Humanity uprooted finds vent in many ugly ways and when people, who have been thrown out of their accustomed ways of living discover that those who are in charge of the administration are playing ducks and drakes with people's money and giving not the least attention to human problems involved, then, anger takes shape in certain fashions which, naturally, the Government do not like. When I hear the Rehabilitation Minister in Parliament, I feel as if he has written off the refugee problem altogether as a bad job which had better be given up. In the President's Address, there is not a word. At a time when the Dandakaranya Scheme is being talked about,—it is after all, a high-falutin scheme which may not come to very much, but it sounds very nice—there is not a word or syllable to suggest that the Government in this session of Parliament is going to do anything in regard to the refugee rehabilitation problem.

Indian humanity will demand and extract better things of Government. No people once roused can be fooled for very long What they have set their hearts upon, they will achieve. India's toiling people in all strata of society have borne too long their burden of sorrow. But, their patience must not be tried too far. I wish the Government woke up properly to a sense of their responsibility. But, with the President's Address before us, I regret to say, that it has not.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the motion of my hon. friend Shri Jaganatha Rao for conveying our very respectful thanks to the President for the Address that he has delivered to the Parliament. We have to take into consideration two aspects, namely, achievements at home and achievements abroad. I would refer briefly first to our achievements abroad, not by going into any details, but only into the larger aspects of that question.

We have got to take our mind back to the year 1947 when we attained our freedom and just recapitulate what was the status and position of India in the comity of nations in that year. Now, let us dispassionately judge the position that India has secured for herself in the United Nations and in world affairs. We will see what great difference it makes in the part that India has played in changing the course of history virtually. What was the position of this continent of Asia before 1947? What is it today? Also, what is the position of Africa? Is this not a matter of which we can justly be proud? Particularly, the attitude that India has taken. With our ancient tradition, culture, civilisation and philosophy, and with the more recent political training given to us by the Father of the Nation, the one guiding principle of ours has been that of an ethical approach. Both Gopalakrishna Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi spoke of spiritualising politics. How successfully and profitably to the world this message of an ethical approach is being carried to the rest of the world and how much India has contributed to the creation of an atmosphere for peace is a thing which will go down in history. Therefore, I will like matters to be viewed from this bigger aspect and not merely from the point of the specific problems of Kashmir and Goa.

Even there, I would say that we have succeeded very largely. We know in what strong position today India is with reference to Kashmir. That is a matter on which I think there can be no two opinions. It may be that, with regard to Goa, we have not yet secured the object in view. But, is there any doubt whatsoever that in the course of a short while, we are sure to have Goa integrated in India? I think, in the world, there is no part of it which could support Portugal in its attitude towards India is so far as the Goa problem is concerned. This country has played a

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significant role in the course of modern history in the world and I am sure that that is a thing which will not only greatly enhance its prestige and reputation, but will enure to the securing of peace in the world.

This attitude of ours so far as international affairs are concerned is a thing which will be of considerable advantage so far as our own progress within is concerned. Once we take up a stand like that in the forum of the world, we have got necessarily to make good our claim within the country so far as our own development and progress is concerned. Likewise, there is the other question that we cannot be very effective in the council of nations unless we have justified ourselves within the country. I want those friends of the Opposition who try to look through the microscope into some defects here and there, to view things in the proper perspective and see what a great achievement has been ours all these years

Let me come to matters nearer home. I wish to deal with a few of the questions raised by certain hon. Members opposite. Acharya Kripalani and others referred to the question of our import and export policy. He was rather critical and some of the friends opposite were also critical of our import policy in the past. The fact that they were only critical of the policy in the past and they had no criticism to make with regard to the present policy is, I think, an indirect compliment they were paying to the policy of the Government today as disclosed in the Address of the President. I would only refer them to para 8. I am glad to say here that there was not a single Member opposite who had anything to say in criticism to what has been shown in para 8. One matter which we have got to recognise is that with regard to the policy of the Government in saving foreign exchange to the utmost extent possible, there has been perfect co-operation from both trade and industry. That is a thing that I should not let go without particular mention. After all, in doing things so big as we have undertaken by way of the Second Plan, we need the co-operation of all elements, Government, people, labour, employers, everybody. Therefore, I say that in the matter of imports as well as export promotion we have had very good support from trade and industry. I only hope that the labour friends will equally co-operate and make this Plan a great success.

The very fact that we are encountering these difficulties has its advantages. It is a challenge to the nation that we must become self-reliant and self-supporting, that we should not for ever be looking for foreign aid either by way of loan or by way of plant and machinery. We should be in the advantageous position of exporting machinery. I think that these projects that the Government had undertaken both in the first and Second Plans are such as to secure this self-sufficiency in the country.

Reference has been made to the question of food I am afraid that the full benefits of the projects that we have undertaken are yet to be realised. Ten years is far too short a period for us to work a miracle which the friends expect from the Government. Even so, I think the figures that have been given are encouraging, and I am sure that within a short while we will become self-sufficient in food. If my friends realise, especially my friends from Bengal, that the Durgapur barrage is now only irrigating one lakh of acres or less probably while it can irrigate ten lakhs of acres, it will be seen where the fault lies. Why should these facilities not be taken full advantage of by the people? Instead of making carping criticism, I think we would be well-advised to play a more constructive role and see that these great beneficent reservoirs are made full use of by the people.

I am happy to see that the Government is becoming aware of the necessity of implementing the article in the Constitution so far as compulsory

primary education is concerned. In fact, that was one of my grouses right from the beginning, and now I am glad to see that though there is no specific reference to it in the Address, they have resolved upon making primary education compulsory by the end of the third Plan. Though they say it will be only up to the age of eleven, still it is something. How can democracy function with an illiterate population of about 80 per cent or more? They are our masters; they have got to choose their representatives who have got to guide the destinies of the country. They have been given eyes, yet they are blind because they can neither read nor write. I, therefore, think that this should have been given even greater priority, but I am thankful that they have resolved upon making primary education compulsory and universal by the end of the third Plan.

Now I would like to refer to two important points, namely, the question of the official language and the allied question which has cropped up in a part of South India, namely a demand to secede from the rest of India.

With regard to the language question I am glad to say that the resolution passed at Gauhati has been accepted even by the Madras Government which had taken up a strong attitude so far as Hindi is concerned. Among the four States in South India, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra have no specific complaint about Hindi becoming the official language of India in due course. It was only Madras that was against it, but the compromise formula adopted at Gauhati has met with their approval also.

However, unfortunately an attempt is still persisting on the part of some senior, old, patriotic men to see that English is retained as the official language and that Hindi does not become the official language. One of the sponsors of this new move is our respected friend Shri Rajagopalachari. I had occasion in Mysore, as Persident of the Mysore Riyasat Hindi Prachar Samiti, to invite Rajaji to lay the foundation stone of the building of the Samiti. He was most enthusiastic then about the place of Hindi as the official language of India. He was then the Governor-General of India. From that high position, he spoke with an authentic voice encouraging us to take to Hindi more and more. Now for my life I cannot understand why this great man has today taken up an altogether different attitude so palpably inconsistent with the previous stand that he took. I only hope that these people will not persist in their attitude not merely because it is not in consonance with the self-respect and the prestige of the nation, not only because that that is not the correct thing to do—we must have one of our own languages as the official language of this country—but on the even stronger ground that it is a profitless pursuit on their part now to take those steps backward. I do not think they will be rendering any great service to this country.

I saw a news item yesterday that there is going to be a conference in Calcutta to which all these venerable souls have been invited. I do not want to cast any reflection, but I think it is better that, if they cannot help us in the way of the early realisation of our objective, they should step down and leave the matter to be tackled by the younger elements. After all, it is not Rajaji and myself who are going to play a role in the future building up of this country, but it will be the younger elements. So, I think it is better that they step down and leave the younger elements to tackle this problem.

Allied to this is a small voice in my neighbouring State, Madras, which is now thinking of having a separate State for Tamil Nad.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Sovereign State.

Shri Dasappa: Yes, I suppose so. Here also I do not want to take them seriously because they form a very small minority. Not that I want to ignore minorities. I do not want to quarrel with them. I do not want to get angry with them because this is the result of ignorance and lack of

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understanding. I want to approach this problem from the point of view of understanding of their difficulties and try to meet them if possible, either half way or even the whole way.

In conclusion, I would say that the unity of this country is of paramount importance. And I would appeal to everyone here and outside that we must strengthen the solidarity of this country and bring about that integration which is so necessary for us in order that we may hold our heads high in the comity of nations. It is unfortunate that here and there, there are these discordant voices. Let us learn from the past history of ours, and not give the slightest room for the growth of any of these weakening tendencies.

RELEASE OF A MEMBER

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 13th February, 1958, from the Superintendent of Central Jail, Hazaribagh:—

> "I am to inform you that Shri S. A. Matin, Member, Lok Sabha, has this day been released from this Jail on acquittal."

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): I rise to support the motion of thanks on the Address by the President. This Address has been characterised by some speakers as lacking in imagination, lacking in reality, and as being full of complacency and full of omissions and commissions. It is profitable to examine the charges made by some of our speakers. The question of imagination, of the realisation of reality, and whether there is complacency or not etc. come up if we consider the Address in the domestic as well as the international spheres.

The Address consists of only seven pages. Therefore, it cannot be expected that all the things on earth could be put in that Address. So, certain things have got to be omitted. Moreover, when the Budget comes up, there will be opportunities for discussion; when the Demands for Grants relating to the several Ministries come up, there can be discussion for longer hours. So, if there be any omissions, that could certainly be excused, and Members should not grow vocal over these omissions.

As regards the question of lack of imagination or of reality, if we turn our eyes to the international sphere and also to the domestic sphere, we find no evidence of the charges. In spite of the great hardships that the country was passing through in the matter of foreign exchange, the industrial production has not only remained intact but, in fact, has increased. A study of the industrial production during the last year would easily prove this contention.

So far as food production is concerned, in spite of droughts and floods and also the growth of population, it must be said that the difficult situation has been ably handled, and I think I can say—I am not quite sure—that nobody has died of starvation. Besides, in the Address by the President, there is a call to the country for greater production of foodgrains and of agricultural crops. That, surely, is not lacking in imagination or in a grasp of the realities as they are present today.

Then, in the case of small industries, health measures, technical and scientific education as well as those other interests which vitally affect our national life, the Address has given a catalogue of the achievements

that have been made during the last year, and also the programme of work and the policy that are going to be pursued during the next year.

Some of our Communist friends have suggested that Government are in collusion with unscrupulous money-grabbers. Assuming that the Chagla Commission's report is an evidence of such relations, and assuming it to be so, does it not redound to the credit of Government that they have accepted the resignation of the Finance Minister to whom very little reference has been made even in that report? Even Government can fail sometimes, and they can make good also that failing. That has got to be remembered. As our great leader, who was the Father of the Nation, said, we must not be drain inspectors. Some of the speeches made on the floor of the House have been those of drain inspectors; nothing good could be found, and nothing encouraging could be praised; everything was dark and dismal to them, and they could turn everything that is good into black by painting it with tar. That is not fair. If we look to our part in international affairs, can we say that we have been lacking in imagination? Which country in the world today has presented *Panchsheel* to the world? There are great countries indeed, but it was left to India, a country which became independent only ten years ago, to produce before the world a policy and principle consistent with her past history, and consistent with the teachings of the great man of yore, a principle which has been accepted even by Russia and China. Our friends should have given their attention to that. (*An Hon. Member: They accepted it long before.*) It might be long before, but it was India which produced it. What is going on even today? It is apparent that the great powers are thinking that the principle of co-existence, of live and let live, should be nurtured and should ultimately be accepted, if the world is to survive.

The President has referred to the fact that India is persistently in favour of stopping, or at least suspending, nuclear explosion experiments; he has said that India, even if she had the power to produce nuclear weapons, was not going to do it. That was explicit in the Address. This should have been hailed by any person who looks to peace, who wants peace and who wants that the world should not perish. That was the explicit statement of the President that the Government of India, even though it had the power to produce nuclear weapons for destructive purposes, is not going to do it but is trying to utilise that power, that force of nature, for peaceful purposes. So it is not lacking in imagination or in grasping the realities of things.

With these few words, I associate myself with the Motion of thanks that has been moved to the President for his Address.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): With regard to the amendments Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 standing in my name, I would like to confine my observations to certain aspects of the working of the Second Five Year Plan and the complacent attitude of the Government in not taking a realistic view of the deteriorating food situation in the country.

There is unanimity among all sections of thinking people that we cannot do without planned development in an under-developed economy like ours. For the successful working of a comprehensive Plan, we need an adequate and efficient statistical organisation. Our weakness lies in the absence of such an organisation. It is, however, gratifying to note that the Government have lately appreciated the need for creating a new cadre by organising an all-India service of statisticians to help the proper implementation of the Second Plan.

When we proceed with planned development without adequate statistics or statistics which are not of an authentic character, we have to depend on assumptions and surmises. We all agree with the dictum of the planners, i.e., "from everybody

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according to his capacity to everybody according to his needs". But the needs of an under-developed country like India are limitless and it involves naturally a very delicate and at the same time, important question for the planner to determine what are known as priorities. In deciding the various priorities of the country, the Planning Commission has neglected to take note of the backward condition of various tracts of this country like Orissa. Attempts should have been made to bring those backward tracts on a par with the more fortunate and developed areas of the country.

The average annual *per capita* income in Orissa is Rs. 76 as compared with the all-India average of Rs. 265. Mahatma Gandhi once described Orissa as the epitome of Indian poverty. Equity demands, justice demands and priority demands that all attempts should be made to raise the level of living standard of these unfortunate creatures at least to the all-India level.

In the Second Five Year Plan *per capita* allotment of funds in West Bengal is Rs. 63, in Bombay Rs. 77, in Punjab Rs. 104, in Assam Rs. 63, whereas in Orissa, it is a mere provision of Rs. 40. That too is going to be cut. What will be the result? The result will be widening of the gulf of regional disparities, which could never be the intention of the Planning Commission or any civilised government. In all humility, I submit that the Government should revise their plan so far as Orissa is concerned in the light of these arguments.

The Second Plan is based on the philosophy which has been accepted by Parliament, that all planned development will lead to a socialist pattern of society or a co-operative socialist commonwealth. Neither are these terms defined by the planners, nor are these intelligible to the common man. This reminds me of the feeling of an elephant by a group of blind men. Anyway, the test of the pudding lies in the eating.

When we say, 'to everyone according to needs', it gives a false sense of hope to the more unfortunate ones of the society, which is never fulfilled. The constant rise of prices of foodgrains and other necessities of life due to inflation and heavy incidence of taxation has crushed the backbone of the common man. Added to the miseries is the abnormal food situation in certain parts of the country due failure of crops on account of drought. Index figures show that food prices rose by 23·4 per cent in 1957. The instability of food prices gave rise to wide speculation, added to the evil of hoarding by anti-social elements. The state of affairs is worsened by the semi-famine conditions prevailing in the eastern districts of U.P., Bihar and Orissa.

I would like to relate to the House the conditions prevailing in Orissa. Last Wednesday, while replying to a question, the Deputy Minister (Food) estimated the loss of crop m Orissa to be 10 per cent as against the original estimate of 55 to 65 per cent. The Government may satisfy the House by these rough estimates and assumptions. The Shivaraman Committee, specially entrusted with this work, may give a rosy picture of the prospects of dalwa paddy or summer paddy to be grown in one lakh acres of the Hirakud ayacut in Sambulpur district But the fact remains that people have been living on mango stones, inedible roots and leaves. There has been mass exodus from villages in search of employment. There is no adequate stock of foodgrains in the villages, and even if there are government foodgrain shops people have not the capacity to purchase the foodgrains at the prescribed rate.

As against Shivaraman's estimate of one lakh acres, cultivation of Dalwa paddy has been possible in only 7,000 acres this year. It is but natural as it is the first year of such cultivation. Reports of starvation deaths are coming from reliable sources like the social workers of Sarva Seba Sangha

of Koraput. I urge upon the Government with all emphasis that they should tackle the food situation in these areas on a war footing and concede the request of Orissa Government for an assistance of Rs. 411 lakhs for various relief measures and a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs to fight the abnormal food situation. The Minister replied to a question that the Government of India are now considering this matter. I request them that the sooner they decide on this issue, the better it will be for the people of Orissa.

In drawing up the Plan, it was estimated that we would be running down our foreign exchange reserves to the tune of Rs. 200 crores, whereas in the first year, we have already depleted our foreign reserve to the extent of Rs. 200 crores and we are not sure what our further outstanding commitments are. Arrangements for deferred payment are only postponement of our liabilities. I request the Government to take very cautious steps in this regard.

In order to make the Plan a success, certain amount of deficit financing is necessary, but, the fact remains that the more we take recourse to the printing press for deficit financing, the less becomes the value of the rupee. It is a very bad tendency and goes on increasing like a malignant growth in the human body, unless checked in proper time. Parliament approved deficit financing of the order of Rs. 290 crores, in the first year; but, we learn that the Government has already resorted to deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 531·9 crores. Though the Second Plan stipulated deficit financing of the order of Rs. 800 crores, the present indications suggest that the figure might increase.

In a Press Conference at Bombay, on the 15th of this month, Mr. Jacobson, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, congratulated the Government of India on their decision not to devalue the rupee. But the very fact that the Government gave their thought to such a proposal regarding devaluation of the rupee is a matter of great concern to everybody in this country.

In the first Plan period deficit financing caused increase in prices, something like 13 per cent, with hardly increasing the purchasing power of the people. By this large outlay of funds in the Plan period, one would expect general rise in the purchasing power and that it will supply a base for additional credit. But it is not so, there is little evidence of any substantial increase in production, particulary, in foodgrains and in the purchasing power of the people.

The only tangible result achieved is that the State has stepped into the shoes of a monopolist in certain fields of production, distribution and exchange where the employee is completely at the mercy of the employer and the consumer depends solely on the whims of the State and where it has created a new caste, the bureaucratic caste within the steelframe of red tape, whose inefficiency and the reckless way they played with the public money have been proved in the L.I.C. enquiry. I humbly urge upon the Government to take a more realistic view of the deteriorating economic situation in the country.

My remarks on this occasion will not be complete unless I draw the attention of Government to the pitiable condition and the untold hardship the Oriyas undergo in Seraikella and Kharswan, now in Bihar, by the strangulation of their culture and language. Teaching in Oriya has been abolished in the schools, petitions in Oriya are being refused by the Courts and Governmental interference in Oriya festivals like Chhow dance in Chaitra Parva and Jagannath Rath Jatra have become regular features. The problem of reorganisation of States will not be complete without integrating these Oriya tracts in Orissa.

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Lastly, while supporting the foreign policy of the State, I like to suggest that when Egypt, a country in Africa, and Syria, a country in Asia, could form one State, i.e., the United Arab Republic, for the common good of humanity, why our Prime Minister should not use his good offices to convince the Pakistan authorities to join hands with us in forming one United India when we have so many things in common and our interests and problems are identical. It will not only ease world tension but also solve the Kashmir problem, canal water dispute and refugee problem once for all and will put an end to all the evils arising or arisen on account of this unnatural partition. If Pakistan joins with the newly formed Arab Federation or the United Arab Republic, it will be a source of perpetual danger to us; and for the common interest of India and Pakistan and for the cause of humanity both should join hands in helping to build a more prosperous and happy world.

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो सदन के सामने अपना अभिभाषण करके हम लोगों को लाभान्वित किया है उसके लिए मैं आभार मानता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: May I just suggest that, in view of the large number of Members who are yet to speak, we should now confine the speeches to ten minutes each?

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह साथ ही वर्तमान सरकार के कार्यकाल में विदेशी विनिमय की कठिनाई तथा सूखा से उत्पन्न विकट परिस्थिति के बावजूद भी हमारी सरकार ने जो सर्वतोमुखी तरक्की की है तथा विदेशों में उसने जो साख और प्रतिष्ठा कायम की है उसके लिए भी मैं राष्ट्रपति जी का आभार मानता हूं।

सदन को मालूम है कि गत वर्ष की अन्तिम तिमाही के प्रारम्भ से ही बड़े पैमाने पर सूखा के कारण अकाल के बादल मंडराने लगे थे। लोगों में आतंक था और लोग कहते थे कि पिछली आधी शताब्दी के अन्दर सूखा से उत्पन्न इतने बड़े अकाल का सामना उन्हें नहीं करना पड़ा था, किन्तु सरकार की कारवाई से लोगों को सान्त्वना आयी और गत वर्ष के मध्य से जो खाद्यान्न के भाव बढ़ने लगे थे, साल का अन्त होते होते उनमें काफी गिरावट आयी, और अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में काफी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न भेज कर सरकार ने महंगाई की परिस्थिति में काफी रोकथाम की। इस से सरकार की क्षमता में जनता का विश्वास बढ़ा है।

यद्यपि राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस देश से सम्बन्धित उन बहुत सी बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है जिनमें सरकार ने तरक्की की है या तरक्की करना चाहती है, किन्तु कई छोटी छोटी बातें हैं जिन पर काफी बल नहीं दिया गया है। कहने को वे बातें छोटी हैं किन्तु उनका ग्राम्यजीवन से बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है, बल्कि वे ग्राम्य जीवन की आधारशिला हैं तथा जीवन स्रोत है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में ज्यादा आदमी देहात में रहते हैं। उनके कच्चे या तैयार माल की बिक्री या आदान प्रदान सड़कों के द्वारा ही होता है। इस देश में नदी, रेल और सड़क ये ही तीन परिवहन के साधन हैं। देश के जो साढ़े पांच लाख गांव में उनमें से बहुत कम रेल से सम्बन्ध है। उनका असली सम्बन्ध सड़क द्वारा है। देहात में उत्पन्न होने वाली चीजों की खरीद बिक्री या व्यापार रोजगार जो होता है वह सड़कों के द्वारा होता है। अतः मेरा कहना है कि जब तक देहात की सड़क प्रणाली का सुधार नहीं होगा तब तक सारी की सारी योजनायें अपूर्ण और फलहीन रहेंगी।

इस का कारण यह है कि सड़कों का केवल व्यापारिक और व्यापारिक महत्व ही नहीं है, उन का सांस्कृतिक महत्व भी है। देहात में आपसी सम्बन्धों के द्वारा ही आदर्शों तथा विचारों का प्रचार होता है। परन्तु सड़कों के बिना देहात में आपसी सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस लिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में सड़क प्रणाली का विकास तथा सुधार तुरन्त किया जाय। सरकार पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का विकास और सुधार कर के उन्हें उन्नत करने का संकल्प भी ले चुकी है, अतः मैं सरकार का ध्यान देहात की सड़कों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

14 hrs.

लोगों को मालूम है कि अब देहात के लोग केवल खेती में अपनी परवरिश नहीं कर पाते है और इसलिए बहुत से लोग रोजी की तलाश में शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। वहां भी उन को रोजी नहीं मिलती है। इस स्थिति में उन की हालत बड़ी दयनीय हो जाती है। अगर देहात में सड़कों का विकास हो जाय, तो मार्केटिंग और सप्लाई की व्यवस्था हो जाने के कारण वहां छोटी छोटी दस्तकारियां भी पनप उठेगी।

सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस देश की राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आय की वृद्धि का वितरण समानुपातिक नही है। देहात में विशेषकर वहां के मध्यम वर्ग में भयंकर बेकारी फैली हुई है और उन मे पढ़े लिखे लोगो की हालत तो और भी दयनीय है। उन में हताशी छाई हुई है, लेकिन चूकि वे देहात में रहते है, इसलिए वे ज्यादा शोर-गुल नही मचाते है और अगर मचाते भी है, तो सरकार तक उस की पहुच नहीं होती है। मै उन लोगों की बेकारी की समस्या की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

रोजी के अभाव में जन-साधारण और खास कर इन्टीरियर के लोगों की क्रय-शक्ति बहुत कम हो गई है। इस लिए यदि स्थान स्थान पर कुटीर उद्योग प्रारम्भ कर के उन को काम नहीं दिया जायगा, तो उन की हालत बहुत खराब हो जायगी और उस का असर दूसरे क्षेत्रों पर भी पड़ेगा।

बिहार में १९५१ से १९५७ तक ३ अकाल पड़ चुके है और दोनों का कारण वर्षा का न होना ही है। सदन को मालूम है कि उत्तर बिहार में खास कर बहुत घनी आबादी है। वहां पर प्रति वर्गमील में ८ हजार से ज्यादा लोग बसते है। उन की जीविका का मुख्य साधन खेती है। जंगल तो पहले से ही उधर नहीं थे और लड़ाई के जमाने में पेड़ों के कट जाने से वर्षा कम होने लगी है। इस का फल यह हुआ है कि उत्तर बिहार, जिस को एक समय हिन्दुस्तान का अन्न भंडार कहते थे, आज दाने दाने का मोहताज है। अपनी बढ़ती हुई आबादी की वह परवरिश नहीं कर पा रहा है। वहां कोई दस्तकारियां भी नहीं हैं। नदियां भी वहां बहुत छोटी छोटी हैं। पहले तो धान की फसल की बाढ़ के पानी से सिचाई हो जाती थी। लेकिन अब पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना में सब नदियों पर तटबन्ध बना दिए गए हैं, जिस से वहां की बाढ़ की समस्या तो नब्बे प्रतिशत हल हो गई है, परन्तु वही अब अकाल का सब से बड़ा कारण हो गया है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में जहा बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाय, वहां नहर से सिंचाई की भी व्यवस्था की जाय। अगर ऐसा न किया जायगा, तो फिर अकाल पड़ने की सम्भावना है जिस का असर न केवल अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर ही पड़ेगा अपितु योजना की प्रगति पर भी पड़ सकता है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में उस क्षेत्र में नहर से सिंचाई योजना को हाथ में ले लिया जाय ताकि बिहार अन्य उन्नत इलाकों के समकक्ष आ सके।

[श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के लिए जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उस का समर्थ करता हूं और सभापति जी, आप को भी मैं बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया (सीकर) : चेयरमैन साहब, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के बारे में जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। राष्ट्रपति जी के व्यक्तित्व के माफिक ही यह काम था कि उन्होंने इतने छोटे अभिभाषण में हमारे देश की सब प्राबलम्ज पर प्रकाश डाला ।

इम्पोर्ट—आयात—के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हमारी आयात नीति ऐसी है, कि जिससे हमारी जो मुद्रा बाहर जाती थी, उस में कमी हो गई है। यह ठीक है किन्तु इस के पहले दो तीन वर्ष स नीति में इतनी ढिलाई बरती गई कि हमारी फारेन करेन्सी का बहुत ह्रास हुआ। अगर अब आयात को एक दम बन्द कर दिया जायगा, तो उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि हमारी उत्पादन शक्ति कम हो जायगी। हमारे बड़े बड़े कारखाने कई ऐसी मशीनें काम मे लाते हैं, जो हमारे यहा नहीं बनती हैं। वे मशीन तो आनी ही चाहिएं। उन के लिए कोई कड़ाई नही होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि उस मशीन के द्वारा जो माल तैयार किया जाता है, वह इस समय बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है, उस में बहुत कमी हो जायगी और इस प्रकार हम काफी विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने में समर्थ हो जायेंगे।

बैंकों के बारे में राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में कहा गया है कि गैम्बलिंग—सट्टे—की प्रवृत्ति को दबाने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा और रुपया इस तरह से दिया जायगा कि सट्टे की प्रवृत्ति को ज्यादा बढ़ावा न मिले। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज बैंकों की हालत ऐसी नही है। बैंक सट्टा करने वालो को तो रुपया देते हैं, जैसे कि अभी अभी एल० आई० सी० ने रुपए लगाए। इन के बारे में बाद में बहस होगी, इस लिए मैं उस के विषय में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि आज मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को, साधारण व्यापारियों को बैंकों से रुपया नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि न तो उन की वहां तक पहुंच होती है और न ही छोटे छोट स्थानों पर बैंकों की शाखा ही है। सरकार को स्टेट बैंक और अन्य बैंकों की शाखा छोटी छोटी कस्बों और मंडियों में खोलनी चाहिएं, जिससे साधारण आदमी को पया मिलने में सुविधा हो।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। यह ठीक है, तो भी न डेढ़ वर्षों में, मै आप के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता , कपड़े के उद्योग की स्थिति डांवांडोल है। उस की बहुत सी मिलें बन्द हो गई है और बहुत सी मिलों में तीन की जगह दो पालियां चल रही हैं, जिस के कारण हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का उपाय करना चाहिए कि बन्द मिलें भी चलाई जायें और जिन की पालियां कम हो गई है, वे भी चलें।

चाय बाहर का रुपया मंगाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा उद्योग है। आज चाय के बागीचों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है—अपर आसाम के बागीचों के सिवा कचार, डुआर्स, और तराई के बगीचे खराब हालत में है। आज उस पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी ऐसी है, कर ऐसे है कि हमारा देश ईस्ट अफ्रीका, लंका और इंडोनेशिया के काम्पीटीशन में नहीं ठहर सकता है। अगर यही हालत रही, तो चाय का निर्यात धीरे धीरे कम हो जायगा और जो बहुत बड़ी करेन्सी बाहर से उस के द्वारा आती है, उस मे फर्क पड़ जायगा। उस के अलावा लाखों आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन दो उद्योगों को ठीक

करने के लिए एक जांच कमेटी बिठानी चाहिए, जो यह देखे कि क्या कारण है कि ये दोनों उद्योग जो एक समय हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े उद्योग थे, खराब हो रहे हैं और इन का किस प्रकार से बचाव किया जाय ।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में उन देशों के प्रति आभार प्रकट किया गया है, जिन से हम को ऋण मिला है या मिलने वाला है । उन देशों में जापान और जर्मनी का भी नाम है । हमें आश्चर्य होता है कि युद्ध से पददलित ये दोनों देश इतनी प्रगति कर चुके हैं कि न केवल उन्होंने अपनी स्थिति मजबूत कर ली है, अपितु वे दूसरे देशों को भी ऋण देने की स्थिति में है । इस का कारण मुझे यह मालूम पड़ता है कि वहां के लोग मिल-जुल कर काम करते हैं । हमारे यहां कच्चा माल भी है और उद्योग भी हैं किन्तु हमारे यहां के औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों और मजदूरों को सामंजस्य नहीं है । मैं मजदूर लीडरों से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे मजदूरों के हकों के लिए चाहे लड़ें, लेकिन उन को यह इन्स्पीरेशन भी दें कि वे मन लगा कर काम करें और "गो स्लो टैक्टिक्स" और उत्पादन कम करने के दूसरे तरीके न अपनायें, जैसा कि आज किया जाता है ।

राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में मलेरिया की रोकथाम के बारे में भी कहा गया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मलेरिया से भी बड़ी बीमारी टी० बी० की है, लेकिन उस के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा है । राजपुताने में, जहां से कि मैं आया हूं, रोगियों को छ महीने बेट करने के बाद भी टी० बी० हास्पिटल में जगह नहीं मिलती है, जिससे बीमारी बढ़ जाती है और उन को मरना पड़ता है । इस विषय में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि गरीब रोगियों को भी टी० बी० हास्पिटल्ज में जगह मिल सके । इसके साथ ही साथ रोगों की रोकथाम की भी बात है । यह कहा जाता है कि आयु बढ़ रही है । पहले यह २१ बरस होती थी लेकिन अब २९ बरस हो गई है । परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से बच्चे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, जिस तरह से हमारी आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है, वह कोई अच्छी निशानी नहीं है । फैमिली प्लानिंग का कोई फिक्र नहीं किया गया है । यह आज देश का बर्निंग प्राब्लैम है । अगर इसी तरह से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती रही तो हमारे जितने भी प्लान हैं, वे फेल हो जायेंगे । आज हर साल हमारी आबादी ५० लाख से करीब बढ़ जाती है । हो सकता है कि दो तीन साल के बाद यह ६०–७० लाख प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ना शुरू हो जाये और इस तरह से चीन से भी ज्यादा आबादी हमारे देश की हो जाये । अगर ऐसा हुआ तो हमें जरूर मैडल मिल जायेगा परन्तु देश का इससे कोई सुधार होने वाला नहीं है । हमारे पास और जमीन नहीं है या बहुत ही कम जमीन है । अगर खाने वाले बढ़ते गये तो हम उनको खाना कैसे खिला सकेंगे । आज हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा यदि कोई काम है, तो वह फैमिली प्लानिंग का है । जन साधारण ने जो मूवमेंट इस सिलसिले से चलाई हुई है, अगर वह ठीक ढंग पर नहीं चल रही है, तो इसके कोई और उपाय किये जाने चाहियें । लेकिन जिस किसी तरह से भी हो, जो जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उस पर अवश्य रोक लगानी चाहिये । बच्चे जो बढ़ रहे हैं वे बढ़ने बन्द होने चाहियें । इन बच्चों की बहुत बुरी हालत होती है । मैं अपनी कंस्टिट्युंसी में गया और वहां पर मैं ने एक भिखमंगे के सात बच्चे देखे । उसके पास न कोई घर था और न तन ढकने के लिये कपड़े । जंगलों में रह कर वे लोग दिन गुजारते हैं । इन लोगों को बनबावरा कहा जाता है । यह जो बच्चों के बढ़ने की समस्या है, इस पर अवश्य रोक लगनी चाहिये ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में

[रामेश्वर टांटिया]

नागा स्थिति का भी जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि स्थिति में वहां सुधार हुआ है और नागाओं के साथ उनका समझौता हो गया है। परन्तु मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में भी बहुत सी घुमक्कड़ जातियां हैं और उनकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। नागा लोग तो मारपीट करते थे, लोगों को उठाकर ले जाते थे लेकिन ये जातियां ऐसा नहीं करती हैं। ये पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं और इनकी भलाई के भी कार्य आपको करने चाहियें। इन जातियों में बनबावरी, गाडिया, लोहार, कालबेलिया, सेपेरा, भील आदि प्रमुख हैं। इन लोगों के पास न कपड़े हैं न घर हैं और न ही इनके बच्चों की शिक्षा का ही कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है। वे भी भारत के नागरिक हैं और स्वतन्त्र भारत में किस तरह से दूसरे लोगों को सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई हैं उसी तरह से उनको भी उपलब्ध की जानी चाहियें। इन लोगों की कोई, लाख के करीब संख्या है। इनकी दशा की भी जांच की जानी चाहिये। ये लोग इधर उधर घूमते हैं और इनके लिये भी कुछ न कुछ अवश्य किया जाना चाहिये।

दो शब्द मैं गौ हत्या के बारे में कह कर समाप्त करता हूं। हिन्दु महासभा के श्री ब्रजेश ने इसका जिक्र किया है। मैं भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज भी बंगाल में या दूसरी जगहों पर ऐसी गायें काटी जाती हैं जो दुधारू होती हैं और जिन का काटा जाना कानून द्वारा बन्द है। लेकिन कानून में ही कुछ लूपहोल हैं और इन लूप होल्स को खत्म करना चाहिये। पंजाब से तथा हरियाना से जो अच्छी गायें उधर जाती है वे आठ आठ महीने दूध देती हैं और उसके बाद उनको कसाई के हवाले कर दिया जाता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके बारे में कठोर कदम उठाये। मैं समझता हूं कि न मुसलमान और न ही ईसाई इसके विरुद्ध है। हम में इसके बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते। इस वास्ते मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी गायों का कटना बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to join with others in expressing my gratitude and thanks to the President for his Address delivered to the joint session of Parliament.

In the Presidential Address it has been referred that our economy has been under constant stress since the beginning of the Second Plan period. In an accelerated economy as we have contemplated, the stresses and strains in an economy are a common phenomenon. Even the highly developed economics of the world are not free from the internal stresses and also external disequilibrium.

Sir, I beg to submit that the process of economic development should be continuous and even. The pace of economic development we have set is at the annual rate of investment of 10 per cent. to 17 per cent. of our national income. Even with this pace of economic development with in a period of 20 years we will be able to raise our standard of living, and our *per capita* income only from 281 in 1955-56 to 546 in 1976. It has been critisized that the pace is rather too much, we should slow down; but I beg to submit that even after these 20 years we will not reach the 'take-off' period when further economic development would become automatic.

The T.T.K.'s Budget that was presented last year was a challenge and an effort to mobilise the internal resources of the country to complete the Second Five Year Plan. I cannot but feel unhappy that he is not here today, and he will not be there to see the successful completion of the Plan. I would like to express here my

appreciation for the yoeman service that he has done and the way that he has piloted our economy in the most difficult and transitional period of our economy.

The success of any economic development is a function of the rate of increase of production with the rate of increase of investment. Investment is also a function of the rate of internal saving and also the rate of accumulation of foreign currency resources. The time-lag between production and investment would be the period of inflation. This time-lag if extended the period of inflation and the impact of inflation would be rather great. The greater the time-lag the greater the impact of inflation, and if we could shorten the period of time lag between production and investment we could shorten the impact of inflation and also external disequilibrium.

Regarding reassessment of the Plan, Sir, the President has mentioned that the Planning Commission is engaged in working out the annual plans for the States and the Centre and that during the course of this session the core of the Plan would be submitted I do not know how any Plan can succeed unless there is reassessment as the Plan progresses. There has been criticism of the core of the Plan. There has been criticism that we have not been able to carry out the Plan in its entirety We cannot conceive at the time the Plan is made all the difficulties we have to carry out during the Plan period There are difficulties in the way and adjustments have to be made in carrying out the Plan. The Government is endeavouring its best to carry out the Plan by making the necessary adjustments and also taking into account the assistance that we have been able to get. The President in his Address has paid a tribute and expressed his graduate to the countries from which we have been able to get the necessary assistance.

Sir, no plan for industrialisation can succeed unless it has as its counterpart a programme for a large increase in agricultural production.

The first Five Year Plan took into acccount the over-all development of food production. Unfortunately, we were not able to succeed to the extent of bringing into being an additional acreage of land under cultivation we contemplated. 6.3 million acres were supposed to be brought under cultivation. Unfortunately, only four million acres were brought under cultivation. The Asoka Mehta report says that we will be short of three million tons, which would involve Rs 150 crores as deficit. But expeditious measures are being taken and I am sure we would rise up to the occasion of bridging this gap of three million tons and then also we will be able to save this Rs. 150 crores being spent for food imports.

The President has also referred to the steady rise in industrial production in the country and he has also referred to the fact that indigenous skills and indigenous materials have been greatly used because of the shortage of imports into the country. I cannot but feel that we have not made much development in the manufacture of capital goods I am referring here to the manufacture of chemical plant equipment, a thing which is very easy to manufacture provided we have a development wing for designing I was thinking of the capital goods because large sums have been spent recently for the import of capital goods for chemical industry and I feel that a designing and a development department could be put in the Development Wing of the Commerce and Industry Ministry which would undertake the designing of these equipment, and farm out their designs to the various existing production organisation in the country. I feel sure that we can effect great savings in foreign exchange if we do that. The accumulation of foreign exchange would be a great need for the further development of our Five Year Plans.

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

I have got a report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry here. In that, they have enunciated the work that has been done for the purpose of export promotion. They have recently appointed a directorate for the purpose of foreign exports and also appointed a director. I feel that much work has been done. A number of export promotion councils have been appointed and I feel still there is a lot of scope for intensifying the export promotion work.

I would like to suggest here three methods by which we can intensify our export promotion. One is by tax concession. That means a sort of incentive plan for exporters by giving tax concessions, freight concessions, priorities in allotment of wagons and also credit facilities. Secondly, I think there is a need, and a very great need, to set up a research organisation to assist the export promotion directorate for the purpose of exploring the possibilities and potentialities for exporting new products. There are both long term exports and short term exports

Here, I would like to add to some of the suggestions that have already been made for the promotion of exports. Groundnut cake that is being used now as a fertiliser could be exported, because this groundnut cake is used in Europe as cattle feed. One million tons are being used now as fertiliser. By exporting this one million ton, we could get an additional or at least the same amount of fertiliser which would actually contain an increased nitrogenous content than using the groundnut cake as fertiliser.

I can think also of long term possibilities of expending and planting of coffee and tea in new areas, growing of fruits and also putting up pig iron plants instead of exporting iron ore.

I would just like to refer to the language question. It pains me, and I am sure it pains many of my associates, to see that motives have been attributed to such an eminent man as Shri C. Rajagopalachari. There is honest room for criticism in a democracy like ours. I cannot understand how on the floor of this House and also elsewhere motives have been attributed to this great man. There is a fallacy, I think, in some people's thinking that he is for the separation and an independent Tamil Nad. He has categorically denied this. I would like to place this on record.

I shall now make one point about atomic energy.

Mr. Chairman: Atomic energy itself is a big subject.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: I want to make one suggestion. There has been rapid development of atomic engery in our country, and the President has stated that even though we have within our possession the knowledge, the technical knowhow for making atom bombs, we would not resort to making atom bombs and that we have directed our energies to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. I place before the Government the idea that new courses in nuclear physics should be started in some of our universities so that we can prepare our scientists of the future for the establishment of atomic energy plants

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In the Address of the President, an attempt has been made to give us a report of all-round progress. I do not know whether it also includes the increase in corruption in the administration. The Mundhra scandal clearly establishes that what we are told in Parliament is not always true or a full picture. The Prime Minister may feel—

Mr. Chairman: That matter is coming up here for full discussion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am just making a reference to it. The Prime Minister may feel unhappy

over it. I think it is natural, because it is not only the case of a Minister and a few officials but it reflects on the functioning of the Government for which the Prime Minister is responsible. In the past, serious allegations of corruption against men holding high positions have been made, but those have been shelved or dismissed without any probe into them. This is the first time that such an enquiry took place and this verdict, I feel, should have been accepted gracefully. The public should have been assured that whenever matters of this nature are brought to the notice, they should be submitted to an investigation. It is high time that an Anti-corruption Commission with the status of the Election Commission was established to go into matters of this nature for all time to come.

The President's Address does not give an objective assessment of the present situation A rosy picture of an otherwise dismal situation is presented to us. Responsible spokesmen of the Government, including the Prime Minister, tell us in their speeches that there is a civil war coming up. The Defence Minister, in the course of his speech which he delivers—one or two a day nowadays—says "Be prepared for the emergency." But what is the civil war and the emergency? Is there any mention about it in the Address? There is no mention of it Either they want to hoodwink the people, mislead them, or divert their attention from the burning issues of the day. There are tensions in different parts of the country, there are differences on language issues and regional issues. These are really threatening the integrity of our country. Have the Government found out the reasons for these things? It is because so far we have not evolved any national solution to the burning problems of the day, that these tendencies are raising their head. Although we are very much concerned about international tensions, we have no policy so far as internal tensions are concerned. It is not a question of Rajaji, Abdullah or Naicker or this or that. The cause of the trouble is not being enquired into and that is why we are faced with these problems and the people at large do not find any outlet to get their grievances redressed.

Having said this much. I will confine myself to the food situation, the community projects and industrial production which, I think, affect the rural sector very much. We are hearing much about increase in industrial production. But I feel that this Plan when successful, instead of solving our problems, will create more problems for the people who live in the villages. The President has given us a confident note regarding industrial production, but this is in regard to the organised industries only While there is increase in industrial production, unemployment is also mounting.

14.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Recently we know that in the jute industry, about 80,000 people have been thrown out and also 20,000 people from the textile industry. We would have been happy if along with this increased production in the industrial sector, we had been supplied with the figures regarding the increase or reduction of production in the small sector, the traditional non-organised industrial sector of our country. We have in our country about 1,20,00,000 of artisan families. What has happened to them? How many of them have become unemployed now? We take figures of unemployed only from employment exchanges where educated people go and enroll themselves. But what about the rural people? It is not only a question of raising our national income, but the main question is to give employment to crores of people and also to raise their standard of living. This cannot be done unless the small sector industry is given a proper place in our whole planning.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

but that is lacking. I can assure you that if we invest more in this sector, it will yield good results, because there are no Mundhras, no T.T.Ks. who will come into this field; they have no opportunities to come there.

Regarding the food front, I am surprised that a very complacent attitude is taken regarding the whole thing. Even last year, there was some concern expressed by the Government about it, but now it seems they feel as if the whole trouble is over. Has the Government any food policy, I want to ask you? Since 1947 till today we have had as many as 4 or 5 Ministers and as many as 20 committees. I want to know how many recommendations of those committees have been implemented by the Government. The latest in the field was the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee of which my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta was the Chairman. That report was available to us in the month of November. I want to know what happened to the recommendations of that committee. Have the Government accepted them in full or disagreed with some, accepted some and implemented some? We should be told about these things before we know acutally how the food self-sufficiency programme is going to be achieved.

In the case of food, three things are essential in my opinion. First is land reforms. The peasants must get good water and at the same time, there should be a food price policy and supply of manure and other things. About land reforms, we know it from the Congress party itself that about 50 per cent of the targets of land reforms or 50 per cent of what was decided to be achieved has not been done in most of the States. Why is it so? Since 1931, we have been clamouring for land reforms. This should be enquired into. I feel that today in order to strengthen its hold in some of the provinces, the Congress party has invited into its fold landed interests who hold dominant positions in some of the provincial cabinets today. That is one of the reasons why this land reform programme is being delayed.

There is another question. Recently we have come across a book called *Study of the Working of the Tenancy Act, 1948* of Bombay by the Gokhale Institute. This is the first major study of implementation of land reforms in this country. There is a paragraph in this book to which I want to draw your attention. This study was meant mainly to see how far the provisions of this Act, which was mainly to protect the tenants against eviction and dealing with restrictions on transfer of agricultural land, measures to facilitate their purchase by tenants, fixation of maximum rent, etc. have been implemented. From this para it will be seen that we have no machinery to implement the land reforms programme. It is said:

> "It was discovered from the records that in 1948-49, about 9,000 acres or 30 per cent of the sample area was tenant-cultivated. Five years later, according to the same records, only 50 per cent of the tenant-cultivated area remained in the hands of the original tenants. In the case of 27 per cent of the area, the land had passed from the tenants to the owners. In the case of 20 per cent of the area, the old tenants have been replaced by other tenants. On the remaining 3 per cent, the tenants have acquired ownership."

If this is the position in a State where there was no zamindari, which is known to be very efficiently administrated, what about other States? It will be seen, therefore, that it is not only a question of having a good policy, but at the same time we have to see that there is the requisite machinery to go into it and implement it properly.

I would, therefore, urge that we should have an evaluation machinery like the Programmes Evaluation Organisation, which should submit to this Parliament every year how far we have progressed in the matter of

land reforms. I am making this suggestion to show that we not merely criticise because you have failed, but we also provide you with suggestions to see that things are done properly. That is why I have drawn attention to this aspect. Let us have a machinery which will go into it, which we think today is the most important question.

Regarding water, my friends have already referred to the high water rate, which is one of the reasons preventing the peasants from utilising the water facilities that are available. We want that immediately the Government should come forward with proposals to see that first the peasants get the water, utilise it and derive benefit from it before these rates are realised from them. If that is done, I think this problem will be solved to a great extent. Apart from that, we are saying that we have provided so many millions of acres with irrigation facilities. But what happened to the original irrigational facilities that were in the villages for a long time before? I am referring to the small tanks. We have not been supplied with figures showing how far the previous irrigation facilities are out of use now. Formerly during the British days, these figures were available to us. But now unless we know how far those facilities are out of use, it is difficult to assess whether really the Government has been able to provide more water facilities to the people. The small irrigation tanks are almost out of use after the abolition of zamindari in most of the States. We have heard that in Andhra alone we require Rs. 5 crores to repair the tanks that are no longer in use. Therefore, this is one of the things of which we should take immediate notice.

Regarding the price, the peasant must be assured that he gets a fair return for his labour. What is the policy of the Government? The Asoka Mehta Committee suggested that there should be a price stabilisation board. I want to know whether such a high-powered body, as was suggested by the Committee, has been appointed or not. If not, when is it going to be appointed? Does not Government consider this as an immediate necessity?

As far back as May 1957 the Government announced that there should be a minimum price for agricultural products. Again, on 3rd June 1957, the National Development Council agreed to this proposal. Then what happened, God alone knows. On the 14th June, Government came forward saying: we are assuring the peasants that whenever there is a fall in the price of agricultural products, we will go to their aid. Nothing has been done since then. I have presented to the Minister the case of the jute growers of Orissa. They are crying for higher prices. Still, Government has not gone to their aid.

Lastly, I want to refer to the Community Projects. We are told that Community Projects would be able to give us more production. But what is happening there? Unless the entire adminstration of the Community Projects is changed, and the change must also be a revolutionary one, there is no prospect that the Community Projects would ever be able to give us more production.

I sometimes feel that the money spent on Community Projects is a huge waste. Of course, when you throw crores of money, some results would be there. I do not say: none. All the same, it is a huge waste. I have visited some Community Project areas. I find that political considerations prevail greatly. I know of an area called Mahanga in Cuttack district, Orissa, which was to have a Community Project block, officers went there. But because the Congress candidate was defeated in the elections, it has been allotted to some other area and the officers had to come back.

Recently, I attended the Block Advisory Committee meeting in Sukinda area. The thing that was essential in that area was water supply. The people wanted it, and

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

the Block Advisory Committee also agreed with them. Money was available. It was decided that the money should be utilized for irrigation purposes and for drinking water. Schemes were prepared. But the State Government would not send technical people to approve the scheme. The money was going to lapse. So some members suggested that they may utilize the money for construction of tanks in each of the panchayat areas But this was not permissible, because it was not part of the plan According to the plan, they had no permission to deviate from it.

If such things are going on, do you think that Community Projects would be able to give us more production? Therefore, I say that the entire rural sector is being ignored. Unless we pay more attention to the rural population, the plan will also go to the dogs.

श्री उइके (मंडला—रक्षित—अनूसूचित आदिम जातिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रक्खा है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ अपने सुझाव रखना चाहता हू ।

मुझे यह देख कर दुख हुआ कि राष्ट्रपति के कुल भाषण में कही पर इस देश मे जो १५ करोड हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछडी हुई जातिया रहती है, उनके सम्बन्ध मे एक शब्द भी नही है ।

राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में कृषि उत्पादन का जिक्र है और खेती के सुधरे ए तरीकों का उल्लेख है जिनके कि कारण हमारे कृषि उत्पादन मे कुल मिला कर वृद्धि हुई है । मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे देहातो में फसलो में वृद्धि तो हुई है लेकिन इसका श्रेय कहा तक खेती मे सुधार करने वाले मुहकमे को दिया जाय और कहा तक काश्तकारों को दिया जाय, यह खोज करने की बात है । मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में ७ एक्सटेंशन स्कीम्स् हैं और २ कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं । लगभग सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स और नेशनल एक्सटेंशन स्कीम्स् में मुझे यह देखने को मिला है कि उनमें जो कार्य होता है वह अधिकतर सडकों, इमारतो और स्कूलो आदि के बनाने का होता है । काश्तकारी की तरफ इस नेशनल एक्सटेंशन स्कीम और प्रोजेक्टस् में कोई विशेष ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है । मुझे तो कही काश्तकारो को कृषि पंडित की पदवी दे कर या कुछ बख्शीस दे कर अपना नाम करा लेने के सिवाय और कुछ नजर नही आता । मुझे तो अपने चुनाव के ६ क्षेत्रो मे काश्तकारी के सम्बन्ध मे कोई सुधार विशेष रूप से देखने को नही मिला है । बम्बई प्रदेश के चादा जिले के गुजीवाही गाव डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक मे है । वहां के काश्तकारो को पानी का बहुत सुभीता है । जापानी पद्धति से बडी आसानी से खेतीबाडी की जा सकती है और उन्होने वहा पर उस पद्धति से खेती शुरू भी की लेकिन उनको फर्टिलाइजर कैसे दिया जाता है और कितना देने से अच्छी फसल होती है और कितना देने से धान जल जाता है, यह बताने वाला कोई नही है । इस गाव में मैं गया था वहा ६ हजार रुपये का ग्रामसेवक के लिए सरकारी मकान बन रहा था पर उस गांव के इर्द गिर्द ५, ७ गावो के लोगो से जब मैंने पूछा तो बतलाया गया कि ग्रामसेवक हमारे यहा नही है, ग्रामसेवक हमारे यहा आते नही है । हमारे यहा अभी धान की फसल को गाद की बीमारी लग गई है । मैं कुछ बीमार धान के पौदे वहा से उखाड़ कर लाया और उनको कृषि मंत्री डा० देशमुख को दिये कि देखो इसको क्या बीमारी है और इस बात को देखा जाय कि जापानी पद्धति से इस साल से ज्यादा खेती क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं । काश्तकारों

ने बतलाया कि जापानी पद्धति में हमें गये साल नुकसान हुआ। उसके पहले साल फसल अच्छी आई। उस बारे में हमें बताने वाला कोई न होने के कारण हमारी फसल अच्छी है और इसलिये हमने उस पद्धति से खेती करना बन्द कर दिया। तो यह हालत सुधरी हुई खेती की है। दूसरी और बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जो कि हमारे काश्तकारों के लिये बहुत जरूरी हैं और जिनको कि सरकार को करना चाहिये और इस ओर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह उनका काम है।

जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा सैटिलमेंट बहुत जल्द करना चाहिये। माल गुजारी और जमींदारी एबालिशन के बाद काफी झगड़ा उठ खड़ा हुआ है। तालाबों में पानी भरा रहता है लेकिन काश्तकार उनका उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं। क्योंकि वे तालाब मालगुजार या जमींदार के नाम से हो गये हैं। वे अब किसी उपयोग के नहीं रहे हैं। कुछ तालाब ऐसे हैं जो कि सरकारी हो गये और उनको खोदने वाला कोई नहीं है। उधर सरकार नहीं खोदती और उधर काश्तकार नहीं खोदते। सरकार कहती है कि अगर तालाब खोदो तो तुम्हें इरिगेशन का पैसा देना पड़ेगा। तालाबों की यह समस्या है और इस कारण इसका सैटिलमेंट बहुत जल्द हो जाना चाहिए और इसका नियम बन जाना चाहिए कि जिन तालाबों का पानी उनको पहले से मिलता था वह बराबर काश्तकारों को मिलता रहे।

ग्रो मोर फूड, अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करो स्कीम में जनता को कहा गया कि जहां जमीन मिले वहां अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करो। उन्होंने वहां पर खूब मेहनत की, उत्पादन बढ़ाया और सैकड़ों, हजारों पयों की इमारतें (बांध) भी बनाईं। अब उन काश्तकारों से वे जमीनें छीनी जा रही हैं और चूंकि वह जमीन नहीं छोड़ते हैं इसलिए उन पर जुर्माने हो रहे हैं।

बड़े काश्तकार जो हैं वे काश्तकारी नहीं कर सकते, उनकी जमीन पड़ती है। उनको मजदूर नहीं मिलते। मजदूर को मजदूरी ज्यादा देनी पड़ती है। काश्तकारी की हालत बहुत खराब है। बड़े काश्तकार खेती अधियाई में देते हैं। ऐसी हालत में कौन काश्तकार ऐसा होगा जो खेत में फर्टिलाइजर डालेगा क्योंकि उसे यह पता नहीं है कि अगले साल उसे वह जमीन अधियाई में मिलेगी भी या नहीं? नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जमीन की तरफ किसी का खयाल नहीं है कि उसको और अधिक उपजाऊ बनाया जाय और जो फसल हो जाती है उसी से संतोष कर लिया जाता है। तो पुराने मालगुजार और जमींदारों की जमीन की यह हालत हो रही है।

यह जो जमीन की एक सीलिंग फिक्स करने की बात है, वह बहुत जल्दी होनी चाहिए। काफी समय पहले ही व्यतीत हो चुका है। बड़े बड़े काश्तकार यह सोचते हैं कि हम अपनी काश्तकारी में कोई इमारत बनायें कि नहीं? खेतों में फर्टिलाइजर डालें या नहीं? क्योंकि अगर सीलिंग ३० एकड़ रक्खी गई तो उनका क्या लाभ होगा? इसलिये बड़े काश्तकार भी अपनी खेतों को अधियाई में उठा देते हैं और उनमें जो छोटे छोटे काश्तकारों और मजदूरों की हालत हो रही है उसका तो कुछ पूछना ही नहीं है। खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत बड़ी शोचनीय है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में औद्योगिक मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में तो विचार किया गया है लेकिन खेतिहर मजदूरों का हाल कोई पूछता नहीं है। सूखा पड़ जाने से उनकी बड़ी खराब हालत हो गई है। मैं ने अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में लगभग १२०० मील का दौरा किया जिन आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के ४, ५ लाख जिलों को मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं, उन पहाड़ी आदिवासी क्षेत्र में मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम ६ लाख आदिवासी लोग आपको झाड़ों के नीचे रहते

[श्री उइके]

मिलेंगे जो कि घरों को छोड़ कर बाहर मजदूरी के लिये निकल लिये हैं। उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। बाजार में एक तो अन्न नहीं है और अगर कुछ है भी तो उनके पास उसे खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। आज उनको मजदूरी और अन्न देने की जरूरत है।

एक दूसरी चीज जिसकी कि ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि पहाड़ी इलाके के हमारे आदिवासी लोग न तो गेहूं खाते हैं और न चावल खाते हैं। यह लोग शहर वालों के लिए गेहूं और चावल भेज देते हैं और यह लोग खुद मोटा अनाज जैसे कोदों, कुटकी और मक्का इत्यादि खाते हैं। खुद माननीय मंत्री जी को जब कि वह हमारे वहां पर जन सम्पर्क के सिलसिले में दौरे पर गये थे तो उनसे वहां के लोगों ने कहा था कि हमें गेहूं और चावल नहीं चाहिये, हमें मोटा अनाज खाने के लिये चाहिये, कोदों, कुटकी और मक्का चाहिये। यह हालत विन्ध्य प्रदेश के ४,५ जिलों की, मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ और मंडला वगैरह की है कि उनको मोटा अनाज खाने को चाहिये। आजतक उनको मोटा अनाज नहीं दिया गया है। अकाल तो सरकार द्वारा तब ही घोषित किया जाता है जब सरकारी अधिकारी यह रिपोर्ट कर देते है कि हां अमुक इलाके में सूखा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन इलाकों में अधिक से अधिक स्केयरसिटी वर्क्स खोले जांय और उनको यही मोटा अनाज दिया जाय। अगर यह मोटा अनाज उनको नही दिया जायगा तो लाखों लोग विन्ध्य प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में मंडला और जबलपुर जिले में बरसात के दिनों में भगवान करे, मेरी जबान सत्य न हो भूख से तड़प तड़प कर मर जायेंगे। मैं सन १८९६ और १८९७ का जबलपुर जिले में जो ग्रेट फ़ैमिन पड़ा और उसके बारे में जो श्री ओ० एस० क्रौफ्टन का हिस्टोरिकल इंट्रोडक्शन है उसमें से एक पैरे को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। Extract from list of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar—Compiled with an Historical introduction—By O.S. Crofton. (1932 Edition).

उसमें वे इस प्रकार लिखते हैं :

"In Mandla it was impossible to arrive at accurate figures, but it was estimated that a sixth of the population died, for the Gonds and Baigas refused to come on the relief works, preferring to die in their own jungles than to find help in an unaccustomed form and at a distance from their homes. Village relief had therefore to be organised and carried on throughout the monsoon of 1897 in spite of flooded rivers, trackless jungles and disease that carried off victim and helper alike."

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उनकी थोड़ी सी मनोभावना का विचार करके गल्ला भेजने की जरूरत है। अगर यह गल्ला नहीं भेजा गया और स्केयरसिटी वर्क्स उधर शुरु नही किये तो हालत काबू से बाहर हो जायगी। मैंने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जहां कि क़रीब ४ लाख आदिवासी है, देखा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पांच हजार स्केअरसिटी वर्क्स पर लगे है और बाकी हजारों आदमी बिना काम के हैं और वे वहां से बिना काम पर लगाये वापिस कर दिये जाते हैं। उनके बच्चे आपको झाड़ों के नीचे रोते हुए मिलेंगे। मुझे वहां पर ऐसी बहिनें काम करती हुई मिलीं कि जिनके गर्भ में बच्चा है, गोद में बच्चा है, हाथ में थामे बच्चा है और सिर पर मिट्टी की टोकरी लदी हुई है। वह काम कर रही हैं। खेतों में काम करते वक्त ज्यादा से ज्यादा पौउन सेर फसल, जो कि किसी काम की नहीं है, गेहूं।

जिस पर कि वह दिन भर मिट्टी डालते हैं। इस बार गांव में २५ आदमियों का काम करना बन्द हो गया था। तो वो पन्द्रीस सवाल पैदा हो गया कि अब कैसे काम चलेगा? हमारे सामने आया कि जो हमें खाने को मिलता था वह भी बन्द हो गया, अब हम क्या खायेंगे? लोग पीपल की पत्ती सुखा कर रखते हैं, जंगल के बेर सुखा कर रखते हैं और वह खाते हैं। आज यह हालत है, तो बारिश शुरू होने पर क्या होगा? तो सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में और उस में से खास कर जो आदिवासी इलाके हैं, विन्ध्य प्रदेश के सीधी, शाहडोल, मंडला, सिवनी, जबलपुर, छिंदवाड़ा, बिलासपुर और छत्तीसगढ़ एरिया, वह न अधिकतर गेहूं के इलाके हैं और न चावल के इलाके हैं, वह कोदो, कुटकी और मक्का के इलाके हैं। इन इलाको के लिये मोटा अन्न देने का केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्न मन्त्री ने वचन दिया था उस समय हमारे यहां के मुख्य मन्त्री भी थे, हमारे यहां के पार्लियामेंट के ३५ सदस्य भी बैठे हुये थे, यह दो महीने पहले की बात है, वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अन्न मन्त्री ने कहा था कि हमारे पास मोटा अनाज नहीं है, लेकिन मोटा अनाज आप के वास्ते भेजा जायगा अगर आप वह नहीं देंगे तो यह होगा कि लाखों आदिवासी मर जायेंगे। इस लिये इस की ओर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मेरी दूसरी प्रार्थना यह है कि इस इलाके में चारा बिल्कुल नहीं है। चारे का सवाल वहां के जानवरों के लिये बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। "वहां जंगल में जो घास होती है वह अभी काट ली जाय। इस में सरकार का पांच छ लाख खर्च होगा। वह घास काट कर रखी जाय और जानवरों को वह चारे के रूप में दी जाय। ऊपरी बैठक में यह बात आज भी गई थी। पर अभी तक जिला अधिकारियों को इस सम्बन्ध में हुक्म नहीं दिये गये हैं।" इस इलाके में फसल नहीं हुई है तो जानवरों को चारा कहां से मिलेगा? आदमियों के लिये तो बल्ला आंध्र इत्यादि से ले कर आप दे देंगे, लेकिन जानवरों के लिये क्या होगा? हमारे जानवर मर जायेंगे तो काश्तकार खेती भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस लिये अगर उन के लिये आप और कुछ न कर सकें तो घास तो काट कर रखा लीजिये जो कि उन को खाने के लिये दी जा सके।

श्री राम कृष्ण (महेन्द्रगढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत सी योजनाओं का जिक्र किया है। इस बारे में मेरी इतनी ही राय है कि आप किसी भी योजना को ले लें, वह स्कीम कामयाब नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि उस को पूरा करने के लिये हम वर्किंग क्लास, लेबरर्स का सहयोग लेने की पूरी कोशिश न करें। आप देखते हैं कि पिछले दिनों मजदूरों से जितने भी वादे किये गये वे पूरे नहीं किये गये। आप कोई भी स्कीम चालू करायें उन में ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम लेना पड़ेगा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने अभिभाषण के सफा ५ पर इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि "मजदूरों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग लेने के लिये ऐसी स्कीमें बनाई जायेंगी जिस से कि वह मैनेजमेंट में ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सा ले सके। इस विषय में मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है कि हमें इस सिलसले में ज्यादा देर नहीं करनी चाहिये और जल्दी से जल्दी स्टेप उठा कर इस बात का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये जिस से कि मजदूर, वर्किंग क्लास मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सा ले सके, अपनी पूरी राय दे सकें,। इस के साथ साथ हमें यह भी निश्चय करना चाहिये कि फैक्टरीज के अन्दर जो प्राफिट होता है, उस में भी उन का हिस्सा मुकर्रर कर दिया जाय, क्योंकि आज

[श्री राम कृष्ण]

हम क्या देखते हैं कि कारखानों के अन्दर जितने भी झगड़े होते हैं, उन का सब से बड़ा कारण बोनस होता है। मुझे भी दो चार दफे कई यूनियन्स का प्रेजिडेंट होने का मौका मिला और मैं ने अच्छी तरह से देखा कि जब भी बोनस का सवाल उठता है, बोनस तकसीम किया जाता है, उस वक्त कारखानो के अन्दर सीरियस किस्म के झगड़े शुरू हो जाते हैं और प्रोडक्शन को सख्त नुक्सान पहुचता है। इस लिये मैं सब से ज्यादा जोर देता हू कि हमे इस तरफ बहुत जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिये। मेरा तो हमेशा से यही खयाल रहा है कि कारखानो के बारे मे ऐसा फैसला किया जाय जिस से मुनाफे के अन्दर मजदूरो के लिये जो भी हिस्सा आप ठीक समझें, वह मुकरर किया जाय।

दूसरी बात मुझ बैकवर्ड एरियाज के बारे मे कहनी है। आज भी हम देखते है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से हिस्सो मे ऐसे इलाके है जो कि बहुत पिछड़े हुये हैं। जहा तरक्की के काम बहुत कम हुये है। मेरी यह राय है कि इन तमाम एरियाज की जाच पडताल करने के लिये, सर्वे करने के लिये एक कमिशन मकरर किया जाय। मैं ने फाइव इअर प्लैन मे भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम सब से पहले ऐसे एरियाज की तरक्की की तरफ ध्यान दे और यह बात मै सही तौर पर कह सकता हू कि जब हम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक ऐसी सोसाइटी कायम करना चाहते है जिस के अन्दर तमाम लोगो को तरक्की के लिये पूरा मौका मिले। इस के लिये मेरी राय यह है कि एक कमिशन मुकरर करने के अलावा सेन्टर मे भी अलग मिनिस्ट्री मुकर्रर की जाय जो कि इन एरियाज की खास तौर पर देख भाल रक्खे क्योंकि आजकल हम क्या देखते है कि जो भी फड सेन्टर से अलाट किया जाता है वह तमाम स्टेट के लिये किया जाता है। स्टेट के अन्दर बैकवर्ड एरिया की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। ज्यादातर रुपया उन इलाको पर खर्च होता है जो पहले से काफी ज्यादा तरक्कीयाफ्ता और ऐडवान्स्ड हैं। यह बात मै खास तौर पर इस लिये कह रहा हू कि हमारे पजाब में भी इस किस्म के बहुत से एरियाज हैं, खास तौर पर जिस हलके से मैं आया हूं, उस का ९५ फी सदी हिस्सा बैकवर्ड है। आप को यह जान कर बडी हैरानी होगी कि वहा एक छोटी सी सीमेंट फैक्ट्री के सिवा कोई बडा कारखाना नही। वहा पक्की सडकें बहुत कम है और खेती बाडी के लिये पानी बहुत कम मिलता है। खेती बाडी तो क्या वहा बहुत से ऐसे हिस्से हैं जहा पीने के लिये भी ३०० और ४०० फीट नीचे से पानी निकालना पडता है। अगर उस तमाम इलाके को देखा जाय तो वहा इतने मिनरल रिसोर्सेज है, और मै यह बात सही तौर पर कहता हू, कि एक स्टील प्लान्ट बहुत अच्छी तरह से लग सकता है। इस लिये मेरी तजवीज है कि हम सब से पहले ऐसी एरियाज की तरक्की की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आखिर मे मैं चन्द शब्द मुदडा रिपोर्ट के बारे मे भी कहना चाहता हू। मै ने तो मुदडा रिपोर्ट से एक ही नतीजा निकाला है कि अगर हम आज कोशिश करें और इस तरफ ध्यान दे तो और भी ऐसी बहुत सी बात ऊपर आ सकती है जो कि इस से ज्यादा सेन्सेशनल हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मै एक मिसाल आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हू।

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभाराधिप (श्री सादत अली खां) मेरा खयाल है कि वह छागला रिपोर्ट है न कि मुदडा रिपोर्ट।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तो है जिस ने रिपोर्ट की है और दूसरी है जिस की बाबत की गई है।

श्री राम सुभग मेरा मतलब यह था कि आप जानते हैं कि दादरी के अन्दर एक सीमेंट फैक्ट्री है । उस फैक्ट्री के अन्दर ४ लाख ८० हजार के शेयर्स पेप्सू गवर्नमेंट के थे । पेप्सू को पंजाब में मर्ज करने से पहले सेठ डालमिया ने किस तरीके से उन शेयर्स को खरीदा और उस ने कैसी कारंवाई की, अगर इस तमाम मामले की पड़ताल की जाय तो मेरा यह ख्याल है कि उस से जो हालात और वाक़यात इस हाउस के सामने आयेंगे, वह इस से भी ज्यादा सेन्सेशनल होंगे । मुझे इसके बारे में शेयरहोल्डर्स की तरफ से एक मेमोरैन्डम मिला था, उस मे जिक्र किया गया था कि वहा जितने शेयर्स थे उस ने ऐट पार, यानी ४ लाख ८० हजार के शेयर ४ लाख ८० हजार में, अपने मुलाजीम के नाम से खरीद लिये, जब कि मार्केट के अन्दर उन की कीमत दसगुनी, यानी तकरीबन ५० लाख रुपये मिल सकती थी । यही नही, इसके अलावा सेठ डालमिया ने उस से कुछ दिन पहले जो शेयर खरीदे थे कुछ प्राइवेट लोगो के उन को कीमत छै गुना दी थी । यही नही, उस ने आगे क्या किया ? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उस ने कैश मे कोई रकम अदा नही की, बल्कि उस ने डिबेन्चर्स दिये, जो कि कम्पनी ऐक्ट के भी खिलाफ है । इस लिये मे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमे इस मामले की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये और अगर इस तरफ हमने ध्यान दिया और पूरी एन्क्वायरी की तो पिछले दस साल के अन्दर जो बडे बडे करोडपति सेठ है उन्होने रुपया हासिल करने के क्या क्या तरीके अख्तियार किये इसके बारे मे मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इससे भी ज्यादा सेंसशनल बाते इस हाउस के सामने आयेगी । मुझे विश्वास है कि इस मामले की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा और खासतौर पर सेठ डालमिया ने जो शेयर खरीदे उस मामले की पूरी जाच करायी जायेगी ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (मागर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो यह कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन का प्रस्ताव है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिये मैं यहां खडा हुआ हू ।

मेरे पूर्व वक्ता बन्धु भ्रष्टाचार के मुताल्लिक़ कुछ चर्चायें कर रहे थे । आज के जमाने मे भ्रष्टाचार एक ऐसी चीज हो गयी है कि जिसकी जगह जगह चर्चा है । स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के पश्चात् अगर हमारी प्रथम कोशिश होनी चाहिये थी तो वह यह कि हम इस देश के अन्दर एक निर्भ्रष्ट शासन स्थापित करें । चाहे मुदडा काड हो, चाहे डालमियां काड हो और चाहे मेरे इलाके मे चलने वाली डकैती हो, जब हम इन सारी चीजो पर ध्यान देते है तो हमारा ध्यान इस तरफ जाता है कि शासन को इस दिशा मे अधिक मस्तैदी से काम करना चाहिये । स्वराज्य की लडाई हमने इसलिये ही लडी थी कि हम इस देश मे रामराज्य स्थापित करे । मेरे इलाके के कुछ हिस्सो मे रामराज्य का सपना तो हमारी आखो में है, लेकिन डकैतो का राज्य हमारे यहा स्थापित हो गया है । गावो मे डाकू लोग पहुचते है और गाव वालो से कहते है कि इतना पैसा एकत्र करके दो और अगर वह उतना पैसा एकत्र करके नही देते तो उनको सताया जाता है । यह स्थिति है । इसमें कोई शक नही कि इस स्थिति का शासन एक अरसे से मुकाबला कर रहा है । डाकुओ के दमन की दिशा में कदम उठाये गये है, लेकिन मै कहता हू कि उनसे ज्यादा सख्त कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है । दस बरस के अन्दर अगर हम १००–५० डाकुओं को नही दबा सके, तो यह हमारे लिये कोई गौरव की बात नही है । मै चाहूगा कि शासन इस दिशा में अधिक सजग हो और राज्य सरकारो को अधिक बल दें । मै आपसे निवेदन करू कि दो तीन बरस पहले हमने यह महसूस किया था कि सम्भवतः प्रांतीय पुलिस इस स्थिति को काबू में नही कर सकती है इसलिये उचित हो यदि यह काम

[पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योति]

मिलिटरी के बिस्से किया जाये । अगर हमारी मिलिटरी इधर उधर चौकसारी कर सकती है, तो क्यों न वह डाकुओं की चौकसारी करे ? और यह जो डकैती का कष्ट है इसे जल्द दूर करे ।

राष्ट्रपति ने पंचवर्षीय योजना का जिक्र किया । यह सच है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये हमको देश के अन्दर एक सुदृढ़ आर्थिक स्थिति पैदा करनी है । सुदृढ़ आर्थिक स्थिति तब तक पैदा नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि इस देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता । पिछले वर्षों में शासन ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है । कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है । लेकिन इस वरस जगह जगह से अकाल की जो खबरें आ रही हैं उनके कारण और जो हमने दौरा किया है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं यह समझता हूं कि अन्नाभाव को दूर करने के लिये और देश को अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये और ज्यादा जोरदार कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है ।

जब मैं किसान का जीवन देखता हूं तो मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि हमारे देश में कृषक का जीवन बहुत बोझीला है । बहुत अधिक लोग समाज में कृषि पर अवलम्बित हैं और इसलिये खेती कोई आकर्षक धन्धा नहीं दिखायी देता । मैं समझता हूं कि आज हमारे ६० या ६२ प्रतिशत किसानों के पास दस एकड़ से कम जमीन है जो कि अनइकानमिक कृषि है । इस स्थिति को हमें बदलना चाहिये । हमें ऐसी योजना बनानी होगी कि जितने लोगों का गुजारा कृषि से ठीक तरह से चल सके केवल उतने ही लोग कृषि पर निर्भर रहें और बाक़ी लोगों को दूसरे उद्योगों की तरफ़ डाइवर्ट किया जावे । यह बहुत जरूरी है ।

कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में बहुत चर्चा हुई । मेरे इलाक़े में भी यह काम चालू है । मैं ने भी अपने इलाक़े का थोड़ा बहुत दौरा करते समय इस काम को देखा है । यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर एक सिलाई मशीनों में कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स या नेशनल एक्सटेंशन ब्लाक्स कायम कर दिये गये हैं और अफ़सरान नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं और उन पर यह जिम्मेवारी डाली गयी है कि लोगों को बतलायें कि वे इस विकासशील देश के अन्दर किस तरह से काम करें । लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि जिस ढांचे में हमारे अधिकारी लोग ढले हैं, जिस वातावरण में उनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा हुई है और जिस तरह का उनका रहन सहन है इन सब चीजों के कारण वे उस इलाक़े की जनता के साथ आत्मीयता स्थापित नहीं कर पाये हैं । उनका रहन सहन और चालढाल ऐसा है कि ग्रामीण लोगों के बीच में बैठकर आत्मीयता स्थापित करके प्रभावकारी तरीक़े से वे उन तक आज के जमाने के सन्देश को नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं । ग्रामीण जनता उनसे अलगाव अनुभव करती है । इसलिये कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के काम में जितनी सफलता होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं हो रही है । अधिकांश रुपया उनके सैर सपाटे पर और तनख्वाहों पर खर्च हो जाता है । कहीं एक आध इमारत बन गयी या एक आध अस्पताल खुल गया या २०० या ४०० गज सड़क बन गयी यह ठीक है, लेकिन यह काफी नहीं है । ग्रामीणों के जीवन में जो एक नई क्रांति पैदा होनी चाहिये, उन के मन में जो जोश होना चाहिये वह नहीं है । हमें इस सारे वातावरण को बदल देना है, हम ग्रामीणों में इस जोश का अभाव पाते हैं ।

भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में भी यहां जिक्र हुआ । मेरी दृष्टि में एक बात आयी है कि हमारे देश में बहुत सा अनुचित तरीके का साहित्य तैयार होता और बिकता है । इस प्रकार गलत चीजें और गलत आदर्श हमारी नई पीढ़ी के सामने इस साहित्य के द्वारा

प्रचारित किये जा रहे हैं । हमारे प्रांतीय मुख्यमंत्री बताते हैं कि दुकानों पर खाने की सड़ी गली चीजें नहीं रखी जानी चाहियें, खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट नहीं होनी चाहियें । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि मनुष्य की आत्मा, मनुष्य का चरित्र मनुष्य के शरीर से ज्यादा मूल्यवान है और जो चीजें मनुष्य के शरीर की अपेक्षा मन में अथवा आचरण में कुप्रवृत्ति पैदा करती हों उन पर हमें अधिक रोक लगानी चाहिये । यह जो विकृत साहित्य का प्रसारण हो रहा है उस पर शासन कुछ नियंत्रण करे । एक इस प्रकार की संस्था स्थापित की जाये जो रोजमर्रा प्रकाशित होने वाले साहित्य का निरीक्षण करे और गलत प्रकार के साहित्य के विरुद्ध सख्त कदम उठाये । यह जरूरी है ।

अभी अपने देश में हमने उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की दिशा मे कदम उठाया है। परन्तु जो घटनायें हमारे सामने आयी हैं वे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होते हुये भी कुछ अंशों मे ऐसी हैं कि उनमे सौभाग्य छिपा हुआ है । वे घटनायें हमारी आखें खोलती है और हमको बतलाती है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से साथ ही साथ हमको देश में मारल पृष्ठभूमि बनाने की आवश्यकता है । जिन कार्यों को हमने आटानमस संस्थाओ को सौपा है उनमे हमने देखा है कि कितनी गैर-जिम्मेवारी के साथ काम हुआ है ; हम देखते है कि सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति के प्रति जो रक्षण का भाव होना चाहिये उसका सर्वथा अभाव है । इसलिये मै यह अपील करूंगा कि एक समिति नियुक्त की जाये जो कि जितने हमारे इस तरह के आटानमस बाडीज है उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति की कड़ाई से जाच करे और मौके मौके पर इस तरह की जांच होती रहे।

इस सदन में उत्तर और दक्षिण की पृथकता का भी जिक्र आया है । हमें इस देश की एकता को कायम रखना है । अगर कहीं डिसरप्टिव फोर्सेज, अलगाव करने वाली शक्तियां, काम करती दिखायी दें तो हमको चाहिये कि हम सजग हों और उन शक्तियों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिये, इस विभाजन की भावना को दूर करने के लिये उचित कदम उठायें ।

भाषा का प्रश्न भी इस सदन में उठाया गया । सौभाग्यवश या दुर्भाग्यवश मै एक हिन्दी-भाषी व्यक्ति हूं और हिन्दी का एक छोटा सा लेखक होने के नाते मुझे हिन्दी के प्रति महत्व है, लेकिन मै निवेदन करूं कि देश की एकता हमारे लिये सर्वोपरि है । हम इस या उस भाषा को देश पर लादना चाहें, तो यह एक बहुत गलत बात होगी । इस देश की एकता को कायम रखने का ख्याल रखते हुए हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारे देश के लिये कौन सी चीज मुफीद है । यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि एक बुजुर्ग ने दक्षिण में अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में आवाज उठाई है । अंग्रेजी से हमारा विरोध नही है । परन्तु अगर हमें इस देश में डेमोक्रेसी को मजबूत बनाना है और यह व्यवस्था करनी है कि इस देश की लक्ष लक्ष, कोटि-कोटि जनता शासन के कार्यों में दिलचस्पी ले, शासन क्या कर रहा है, इस बात पर विचार करे और शासन की रीति-नीति को समझे, तो यह जरूरी है कि एक ऐसी भाषा में शासन का कारोबार चलाया जाय, जिस को सब समझ सकें । डेढ़ सौ वर्ष तक इस देश में अंग्रेजी राज्य होते हुए भी आज कितने व्यक्ति है, जो अंग्रेजी को समझते है ? अगर हम अंग्रेजी को उस के वर्तमान पद पर प्रतिष्ठित रखते हैं, तो मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज जितने आदमी अंग्रेजी को समझते हैं, कितने आदमी हैं, जो इस शासन के साथ और इस डेमोक्रेसी के साथ आत्मीयता महसूस कर सकते हैं ?

Shri Ignace Beck (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity that you have given me. Today is the third day, and perhaps

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the last day, when we are discussing the motion of thanks on the Address by the President.

The main points that have been stressed during these discussions relate to the Five Year Plan, and it should rightly be so. But today I do not want to say anything on the Five Year Plan, but I would like to say something on another plan which is the ten-year plan, enshrined in our Constitution. This plan which the framers of the Constitution have placed before the country is in regard to the progress of the backward classes, and particularly, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I regret to say that the President's Address has said nothing about this ten-year plan. (*An hon. Member*: Shame) About eight years have passed since the Constitution came into force, and only two years are left over, and yet even at the fag end of the period, there has been no reference to this important plan which has been considered to be of national importance and for which provision has been made in the Constitution. This only proves that although the framers of the Constitution have emphasised on this as being of supreme importance, still the President and the Government machinery at the Centre and in the States are not very serious about it.

The result is that we see progress only on paper, while actually nothing substantial has been done Although provision has been made for a period of ten years for their progress, and for bringing them up to the level of the rest of the communities in India, everyone will agree that they are as backward and as unprogressive as they were ten years ago What we require is to be serious about it at the Centre, serious about it in the States, serious about it at the district level and serious about it everywhere. Yesterday and the day before, we had two important conferences of the Ministers coming from the States and holding the portfolio of tribal welfare. There, we heard speeches and we received reports from the different States from the Ministers' mouths. And what was the impression that we gathered after eight years of the commencement of the Constitution. They were more concerned to spend the money than give a report of what they have done in their respective States; they were more concerned with how to spend and how to show them in paper to the Centre, to Parliament and to the rest of the country of the money spent.

This does not at all show that they are serious about the task. This does prove that we are a long way off from our objective. We have not even touched the fringe of this big problem.

The other day someone remarked that this was such a big problem that it should be tackled on a war footing. During the war, we leave off everything and simply concentrate our attention on the efforts that must be made to counter the enemy and nothing else Friends and foes, all in the country combine together to counter the common foe. Similarly, backwardness, is a common foe of the country We have entered the 8th year of our independence still there are two sets of societies, two unequal wheels, to the chariot of independence, —the backward and the forward. Unless and until there is equality between the two, the chariot cannot roll on and progress satisfactorily to achieve something that an independent country can be proud of, and by which the world can see that this is an independent country rolling on a chariot of equal wheels to prosperity.

This is a very very important point. The States are not serious about it; the Centre is also not enough serious about it. This is plain from facts. I will give some instances;—First, take the case of scheduling the castes and tribes. In 1950, when the Constitution was drawn up, there was a scheduling. The Constitution says

that the President, in consultation with the State Ministers or Governors, may declare certain tribes or castes to be Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes or not. The idea plainly is to include in the beginning as many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as possible—leave none, include all. But what was done? In 1950, 56 lakhs of Adivasis were left out from the schedule, people enumerated as Scheduled Tribes according to the census of 1941 and of 1951. I do not think this is an evidence of sincerity at all.

We have to compare adivasis in respect of their progress with that of the rest of the people, not with Adivasis. If you compare Adivasis with the lot of the rest of the people, you will find that they are far far below—intellectually and economically. Still you throw them into the rank and file of backward classes.

There is another instance in Assam. There are 17 lakhs of people in the Naga hill areas. They are scheduled and that area is a scheduled area. Below in the tea gardens there are something like 22 lakh people—someone said yesterday that the number was 12 lakhs—who are left out. They are thrown into the backward classes. Why? There is politics in it. Because if all the Scheduled Tribes of the hills and the plains were combined, the rest of the majority community would never have come into power. Reservation of seats and other things would give them such a position that they would dominate the Assembly and other bodies. So there is politics and we do see it and we do feel about it. Do not think that because we do not say it, we do not know it. We do see it and we do know it. Even in the work of welfare in the States, there is politics. This was plainly said by several members in the tribal welfare conference yesterday. Take another instance. How are the tribal councils working? They are a mere show. There is a constitutional provision to form, wherever possible, particularly in the scheduled areas, tribal councils. We know how they are working. We know what is their constitution. It is followed in letter but not in spirit. There are many laws which affect the tribals, which should have been bronght before these councils. Nothing of the sort has been done. The result is that those laws which are in force in these areas are resented by the tribals and never accepted by them. There is revolution, there is uprooting. On the one hand, you say that they must grow in their own way,—we must not uproot them,—we must not do unnatural things to them; on the other hand, you impose certain laws without understanding the tribals!

The tribals are a proud race. I am a tribal myself. They can feel everything. They will never tell you, but they will never support you. They feel that they are also human beings and to be respected. After independence, they feel it more, and with the advance of education, they are feeling it still more.

You might have observed in this very House or outside one thing. Have the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ever shown anywhere agreement with the steps taken by Government? There are certain things rightly done, but in the majority of instances, they feel that you are not acting in the spirit of the Constitution.

There are many things to be said. But I will only say one thing more. You try to make money a yardstick for the uplift of the tribals. Yesterday, we heard the State Ministers trying to show that they must spend money in time and they are having difficulties. We are not very much concerned with the spending of money; we are more concerned with the results to be shown, the work to be done. They are trying to spend money in the name of tribal welfare, but 75 per cent. of the expenditure is going somewhere else and we will be fortunate if 25 per cent. is spent for our welfare. This is the position about expenditure of money. The State Governments and the State machinery are eager to show

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that they have done so much; they want to measure the welfare by the amount of money spent rather than by the right method and the correct way of spending it for welfare work.

The last point is that there should be serious effort and sincerity. Take the spirit of the Constitution and execute it, not in the letter, but in the spirit. If you are sincere you have to do one thing here and now. Create a portfolio at the Centre. The Home Ministry, by itself, is very sincere and has done a lot and wants to do more. But, it has a lot of other things to do and this subject becomes only a subsidiary one. But it cannot be a side issue. It has to be tackled in an efficient manner. Therefore, it needs a separate welfare portfolio at the Centre for Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes.

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में उस का समर्थन करने के लिये इस अवसर पर कुछ अपने विचार प्रकट करने खडा हुआ हू । राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण मे उन सरकारी प्रयासो की चर्चा की जो कि हमारे देश में किये गये और भवष्य में क्या कुछ सरकार करने जा रही है, इस ओर भी उन्हों ने इशारा किया । सरकार आगे क्या करने वाली है इस का भी मोटे मोटे रूप में जानकारी दी इस के लिये मैं उन का उपकार मानता हूं और इस अनुग्रह के लिये सदन मे जो प्रस्ताव आया है उस का भी मैं समर्थन करता हू । यह तो कोई नही कहता कि देश के उत्थान में सरकार की तरफ से जितने भी कार्य करे जा रहे है उन में कमियां नहीं रहती है या कुछ काम छूट नही जाते हैं जो कि होने चाहियें । उन कामो को देश की नजर में लाना और सरकार की नजर में लाना यह इस सदन के सदस्यों का कर्तव्य है ।

हमारे स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, प्रान्तीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता का दूषित वातावरण चारों तरफ फैल गया था । यह कलुषित जहर हमारे मन व भावनाओं से पूरी तरह हम दूर नहीं कर सके । उस का साक्षात दर्वनाक दर्शन राज्य सीमा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के बाद हमें हुआ । देश के सभी बड़े दलों ने यदि जागरूक रह कर के व्यवस्थित रूप से इस का प्रतिकार किया होता तो हम इस तरह की संकीर्णता में न पड़ कर के, देश को उस वक्त में जो एक विकराल रूप धारण कर लिया था उस से बहुत कुछ अशों में बच बचा पाते परन्तु दुःख के साथ यह कहना पडता है कि कई राजनैतिक दलों ने जिस में सभी लोग शामिल है, हम लोग भी शामिल है, उन्हो ने प्रान्तीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता की विषमता और वैमनस्य को बढ़ाने मे हिस्सा लिया और जिसकी बदौलत देश मे जहा एकता को मजबूती के साथ मे हम आगे अग्रसर कर सकते थे, कुछ न कुछ उस में रुकावट लगा है । हमें धार्मिक, सामाजिक झगडो मे दूर ही नही रहना होगा बल्कि समाज मे इस तरह का वातावरण जहा कही दिखाई दे, उसे दूर करने मे जट जाना होगा । हमारे देश के महान् विचारक और नेताओ की यह मानना है कि देश की आजादी को जितना खतरा किसी बाहरी ताकत से नही है उस से कही अधिक खतरा हमारी आन्तरिक कमजोरियों और कमियो की वजह से बना हुआ है । हमारे पूर्वजो ने ऋषि मुनियो ने और साधु सन्तो ने भारतवर्ष के चार कोनो मे चार पवित्र धामो को भारत की एकता को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस तरह से बसाया जिसकी वजह से उस के टुकडे होने से वह बचा रहे । फिर भी दुःख के साथ यह मानना पडता है कि भारत का विभाजन हो गया लेकिन भावी खतरा और न हो जाये उस से सजग रहना है । विभाजन हो गया फिर भी यह सही है कि इन चारों धामों मे से कोई एक धाम भी भारत के बाहर नही गया । आज हम को इस बात के लिये भी खबरदार रहना है कि जो जो टुकड़ा होना था वह तो एक बचा हो गया

लेकिन इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति देश के अन्दर जारी न रहे, इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी एक पक्ष की नहीं अपितु भारतवर्ष में रहने वाले सभी पक्षों की और सारी जनता की यह जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है। आज दक्षिण का कोई व्यक्ति रामेश्वर पर जितना गर्व करता है उतना ही काशी के विश्वनाथ मन्दिर की भी वह पूजा करता है। उस का अपनापन पुरी, द्वारिका से उतना ही है जितना कि अन्य धार्मिक स्थान से उस का हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार उत्तर के लोग दक्षिण पर गर्व करते हैं। हम भाषा के लिये झगडते हैं, संस्कृति और सभ्यता को ललकारते हैं और ईर्ष्या को उभाड कर देश की एकता मे फूट के बीज बो रहे है। इस से लाभ किसी का न हो कर नुकसान सभी का होगा। आज से सैकडो वर्ष पूर्व दक्षिण के एक कोने मे केरल के कलाडी ग्राम मे शकराचार्य जी का जन्म हुआ था। कई बार सारे भारत का पदन भ्रमण करने के बाद उन्होने कहा, "दुलभम् भारते जन्म" तो क्या उन्ह पता नही था कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात, बगाल और बिहार और इसी तरह सभी भारत की भाषाओ मे और उन के बोलने वालो मे कुछ भिन्नता है या नही, लेकिन उस भिन्नता को भुला कर उनमे जो समानता उन का दिखाई दी उस के बल पर उन्हो ने केरल में जन्म लेने को दुर्लभ नही बताया लेकिन सारे भारतवर्ष का ही गौरव उन मे उन्हो ने देखा। कहा जाता है कि अलग अलग भाषा बोलने वालो में उन की सस्कृति, सभ्यता, भाषा, रीति रिवाज, पहनावा, खानपान आदि सभी बातो में फर्क है। कुछ अशो मे यह सही भी है लेकिन असली माने मे यह गलत है। प्रान्तीयता के नाते जो भिन्नता है उस का दुरुपयोग भी हम कर सकते हैं और उस से लाभ भी उठा सकते है। यदि हमारे मे किसी प्रकार की भिन्नता नही होती तो एक दूसरे के आदान प्रदान से विशेष लाभ भी हम क्या उठा सकते ? यह हमारे लिये अहोभाग्य है कि इतनी भिन्नता होते हुए भी हम एक दूसरे के साथ एक दूसरे के गुणो को ग्रहण कर सकते हैं और जो हमारे भारतवर्ष की आन्तरिक एकता है उस को कायम रख सकते हैं। हमारी संस्कृति, सभ्यता और ऋषिमुनियो, साधु सन्तो द्वारा दी हुई परम्परा हमें यह नही सिखाती कि जो हमारे में भिन्नता है उसी पर जोर दे कर एक मानव विद्रोह पैदा करे बल्कि यह सिखाती है कि जो हमारे में मानवता के गुणो को ले कर एकता है उसी से हम देश व समाज मे समृद्धि और बल पैदा करे जिस से कि शान्ति और सत्य के जरिये मानव कल्याण और विश्व शान्ति को कायम करने म हम कामयाब हो . .

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : यह सब जितना है लिख कर दे दो सब का सब छप जायेगा।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज माननीय सदस्य ने क्या कहा, मै समझा नही।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वह आप के लिये नही था।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज बहुत ठीक। समाज की सर्वांगीण उन्नति के लिये यह अनिवार्य है कि स्त्रियो में शिक्षा का प्रचार हो, जिस से समाज सुधार और राष्ट्र निर्माण के काम म भी पूरा योग मिल सके। जिस समाज मे स्त्रिया विकासशील होती है, वह समाज उन्नत हुए बिना नही रह सकता और जिस देश व समाज मे स्त्रियो का अध पतन शुरू हो जाता है वह देश व समाज पतित हुए बिना नही रह सकता, क्योकि स्त्रिया मातृत्व को प्राप्त कर के स्त्री और पुरुष दोनो पर एक ही सस्कार डालती है। यह दैविक शक्ति भगवान ने पुरुष को नही दी इस का ख्याल रख कर स्त्रियो की शिक्षा की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हमारे पूर्वजो की प्रतिष्ठा और उन के गौरव का हम गर्व है। यह अभिमान हमारे पुरुषार्थ को नष्ट कर रहा है। हमारे पूर्वजो ने महत् कार्य किय है इसलिये उन को

[श्री कमलनयन बजाज]

गौरवान्वित करने की स्वाभाविक जिम्मेदारी हम पर आ पड़ती है। जिस के पास पूंजी है उसे अधिक लाभ कर के बताना चाहिये। यह एक स्वाभाविक बात है, जो कोई भी कबूल करेगा। पूर्वजों के गौरव को गाने से हम अपने को गौरवान्वित नहीं कर सकते परन्तु पूर्वजों के गौरव को गौरवान्वित करने में हम अपने गौरव की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। हमारे पूर्वज बड़े थे तो उन के लायक होने की महत् जिम्मेदारी हम पर है, उसे भूल कर नहीं चल सकते, नहीं तो हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी हम को कोसेगी। एक तरफ अपने पूर्वजों की प्रतिष्ठा की हमें रक्षा करनी है तो दूसरी तरफ अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी की साख भी हमें कमानी है। हमारे पूर्वजों के आशीर्वाद के हम पात्र हो सकें और भावी पीढ़ी की श्रद्धा और प्रेम हम कमा सकें वही हमारा प्रयत्न होना चाहिये।

देश को आजादी के बाद हमें थोड़े लोगों की ही तरक्की की तरफ नहीं अपितु सारे लोगों की खुशहालियत की तरफ देखना है। जो शहर हितैषी आर्थिक रचना बनी थी उस को फिर से सुधार कर हमें ग्रामोन्मुख या ग्राम हितैषी योजना बनानी होगी, तभी हिन्दुस्तान की उन्नति हो सकती है।

सब से बड़ी मुश्किल तो इस बात की हो रही है कि आवश्यक बुद्धि, समझदारी, कला, कौशल और साधन सामग्री जुटाने वाले अनुभवी लोग जितने चाहिये उतनी मात्रा में देहातों में जा कर बस कर उपयोगी होने के बजाय शहरों में ही रह कर, समाज के ऊपर भाररूप हो कर, बेकार ही रहना पसन्द करते हैं और जड़वत हो जाते हैं। इस तरह जितनी भी शक्तियां संग्रह किये हुए, अनुभवी, कमाई हुई अच्छाई, हुनर, कला और कौशल जो विशेष मात्रा में शहरों में बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, अब तक हम उन्हें हमारे देहातों में नहीं लगा सकेंगे जब तक भारतवर्ष में फिर दूध घी की नदियां नहीं बह सकेंगी।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): He is reading his speech.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I am not reading; I am referring to the notes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps he may be consulting his notes too much.

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : स्वराज्य मिलने की वजह से हम लोगों की महत्वाकांक्षायें और आशायें बढ़ गई हैं। आजादी का अर्थ आमोद प्रमोद न हो कर परिश्रम और जिम्मेदारी है। छोटे छोटे स्वार्थों को अलग कर हमें कर्तव्यों को प्रमाणिकता से निभाने के लिये सर्वांगीण उन्नति के महान लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रख कर अग्रसर होना होगा। हमें देश में मुख्य रूप से चार काम करने की जरूरत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें। दस मिनट हो लिये।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : मैं सदन मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने यह निवेदन किया कि दस मिनट हो लिये, अब और समय नहीं है

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : पहले तो शायद आप ने कहा था कि मेरे दो मिनट और शेष हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक माननीय सदस्य ने इंटरप्ट किया था। तो मैं ने कहा था कि यह आपके लिये नहीं है। मिनट तो अब कोई बाकी नहीं है। आप एक मिनट में भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : मैं यह कह रहा था कि देश के सामने आज चार समस्यायें हैं जिनको हमें दूर करना चाहिये। हमें देख

से दरिद्रता, बीमारी, अन्याय और अज्ञान को मिटाने का प्रयत्न करना होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि यदि हम इन चीजों को दूर कर सकें तो समाज की सारी कमियां दूर हो सकती हैं । इस काम को करने के लिये केवल सरकार को ही प्रयत्न नहीं करना है बल्कि जनता को और देश के अन्दर जितनी पार्टियां हैं उन को मिल कर प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । यदि सब राजनीतिक पार्टियां मिल कर कम से कम निर्माण के कार्यों में एक साथ बैठ जायें तो ऐसा कोई मसला नहीं है जिसको हम हल न कर सकें । इससे देश आगे बढ़ेगा और इस प्रकार हम दुनिया के सामने एक नई मिसाल रख सकेंगे कि भारतवर्ष में जो डिमोक्रेसी है उसमें चाहे कितने ही राजनीतिक झगड़े क्यों न हों लेकिन देश के निर्माण के कार्य में वे सब एक हैं । यदि हम अपने देश में एक प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा कर सकेंगे तो हम मानवता के आगे एक नया सबक रख सकेंगे ।

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to make one announcement. I just want to give this information. Tomorrow the Prime Minister will reply to this debate at 3-30. After the question hour there will be some statements —one from the *ex*-Finance Minister also. All this would take us up to 2 P.M. Perhaps at that time some hon. Members might be having their lunch. That is why I want to say this We will have the reply from the Prime Minister at 3-30 P.M.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore): I also join other friends in offering hearty congratulations and thanks to the President for this illuminating Address to both the Houses. The President was pleased to give out a detailed account in a searching manner of the activities of the Government of India in the past and what is likely to be done hereafter. I will only say that we should not be satisfied very much about our advance. We have made some progress in this period but much thought has not been given to what ought to have been achieved in this period. We should not be happy over what we have achieved.

This Address deals with several aspects. I would like to concentrate on two points: foodgrains and our relations with Pakistan over Kashmir and also with regard to certain reports that have been given by some Commissions. My friends have offered various criticisms in respect of several aspects of the Government's policy.

So far as the food problem is concerned. even this morning we heard about the difficulty of supply of foodgrains from region to region. In Madras and Kerala, there is no adequate supply of food. We should see that foodgrains are rushed to these scarcity areas. Not only that. We must also see that foodgrains are produced in that area. We are having some minor irrigation projects. There are other ways to bring about this. There are many tanks in South India; they can be renovated and de-silted. The capacity of the catchment area can be increased so that during the rainy season more water can be utilised. There are certain rivers which do not have water even during the rainy season. There are no proper schemes to exploit sub-soil water.

Take for instance the river Palar. At one time it was having perennial flow of water. Bunds and anaicuts had been constructed in the upper regions so that there is now no flow of water. Even now Palar river is fully possessed of sub-soil water. With the help of a number of tube wells, lands in the nearby area could be irrigated. That has not been properly exploited by the State Government for want of funds. It is not always good to depend upon the import of foodgrains from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh . . .

An Hon. Member: Orissa is not surplus.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: A certain part of Orrisa—I am given to understand—is surplus. It does not matter if it is taken to be a deficit area. Wherever there is deficiency of foodgrains, it must be made up not by imports alone but by the exploitation of the land itself.

As regards Kashmir, we have been very unhappy to go through the speeches made by the erstwhile Premier of Kashmir. He has created a good deal of anti-Indian feeling there. Some steps must be taken to see that this does not create trouble. I do not know what the Government of India would do in this respect. Instead of allowing this thing to assume huge dimensions and thereafter feeling sorry for not curbing it in the bud, we have to do some thing now. Not only has he created anti-Indian feelings but this sort of speech has its own other repurcussions and reactions in other parts of India. So, it has to be nipped in the bud instead of allowing it to assume huge proportions.

There are certain reports submitted by different Commissions. There is the Foodgrains Report, Language Report which is the subject matter of a parliamentary committee, and others. I only want to make a slight reference to the report of the Foodgrains Committee. It has properly brought out the various aspects of the foodgrains position and how we should get over the difficulty largely by imports because this year is supposed to be a very critical year. Though the Commission was presided over by a scholar and not a tiller of the soil or owner of the land, still it is a very elucidating and very illuminating report where he has given ideas though as a scholar and economist which are worth considering by the Government which has not given much thought to these ways of exploiting resources to meet our deficiency in foodgrains.

So far as the Language Commission is concerned, we are all aware how it has taken a turn. Happily or unhappily the leaders in South India have also taken a different angle. With regard to this aspect we are not quarrelling about Hindi being the official language or English being the official language so far as South India is concerned. We are all aware that English has had its own history for over 150 years. Everyone of us is well acquainted with English and we can make ourselves very well understood. We are also aware that even in the Parliament during Question Hour hon. Members who really know English purposely put questions in Hindi to a Minister who does not know Hindi. I do not know whether it is a test or whether it is really intended to make the position somewhat awkward. I do not personally relish it. When a Member knows that a particular Minister does not understand Hindi. . .

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Why should we have a Minister who does not know the national language?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: That is not for me or you to answer. I am only saying here that for the present we can only get along with what is there, and we should not make this Parliament a mockery by putting questions.

So far as South India is concerned, the Government of Madras has given a memorandum in a very presentable and the most acceptable manner. Until South India and other non-Hindi speaking areas of India can very well cope up with the advance of Hindi you must have English as one of the official languages.

It has been not properly said that Hindi is the only national language of India. India is after all a sub-continent consisting of 14 different States. Each State has its own language. The language, customs, manners, diets, dress, literature and everything vary from State to State. Therefore, India being a sub-continent it is bound to have 14 languages as national languages. It is not proper to

say that Hindi is the national language. I demur using that expression 'national language'. It may be an official language. You can have it as an official language when non-Hindi speaking areas come up to that level of understanding Hindi. Until such time we should have English also because English happens to be one of the languages which we have mastered. Therefore, for several years—I cannot say to what extent—until South India and other non-Hindi speaking areas raise up to that level of understanding Hindi as they do English, English language must continue, otherwise it will create heartburning because it will create handicap for others.

We all know what is being done. So that we shall not be understood that we are forcing something which is not wanted for the present, we must try our best to learn the language which is really very beneficial for all of us, for the solidarity and the unity of India. We must have one language. But before we think of solidarity we must consolidate the position. We must consult the States and take them along with us. Before we take them along with us we should not do things which are not really very beneficial to us, which are not conducive to the unity and solidarity of India. There must be consolidation before we attempt at solidarity. This is the only way by which we can win their sympathy and, at the same time, get their acceptance. Until we do this we should not be very precipitant about our intention. Hesitancy would help us in these things. We have seen how precipitancy has created so many awkward positions. I would only request that we go slow so far as the language position is concerned; hesitancy will always help us rather than precipitancy.

श्री भू० चं० जंग (कैथल) : राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर जो ग्रेटफुलनैस की तहरीक पेश की गई है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। उस में जो कुछ कहा गया है, मैं उस की हिमायत करता हूं। लेकिन जो बातें नहीं कही गई हैं, उन के बारे में मैं कुछ देर के बाद जिक्र करूंगा।

मुझ से पहले विरोधी दल के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात का खास तौर से जिक्र किया है कि इस भाषण में राष्ट्रपति ने बड़ी रोजी पिक्चर दिखाई है, जिससे ऐसा रुझान—ऐसा एटीच्यूट—फैलने का अन्देशा है, जिस को सैल्फ-काम्प्लेसेन्सी कहा जा सकता है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में जितनी बातें कही गई हैं, उन से उन कामयाबियों का जिक्र करने की एक माडेस्ट अटेम्प्ट की गई है, जो कि हमारे देश में हासिल की गई हैं। हमारे देश में जो एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंट्स काम कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने देश के कोने कोने में पिछले साल यह प्रचार किया कि देश की विदेशी मुद्रा का स्टाक खत्म हो गया है, देश का दिवाला निकल रहा है। इस किस्म की और भी बातें उन्होंने देश में फैलाईं और ऐसी भयानक तस्वीर उन्होंने खींची कि यह जरूरी था कि देश के लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाया जाय कि जो कुछ भी हालत पिछले साल—दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दूसरे साल—देश में पैदा होने लगी थी, उस को काबू में करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और क्या कामयाबी हासिल हुई है। इस भाषण में यह तो कहा नहीं गया है कि उन तमाम मुश्किलात पर अबूर पा लिया गया है। इस सिलसिले में मैं एड्रेस का का हवाला देना चाहता हूं। राष्ट्रपति ने बहुत माडेस्ट ढंग से सब बातें कहीं हैं। तीसरे पैरा में कहा गया है—

"The measures my Government have taken in this regard have yielded results and in recent months, I am happy to say, there has been *some improvement.*"

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

बाकी खास तौर से "सम इम्प्रूवमेंट" जरूर इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं । फिर कहा है—

"The measures adopted by my Government to restrict imports and to earn more foreign exchange have resulted recently in *some* diminution in the rate at which our foreign assets were falling."

मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कहना—जैसा कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है—कि रोजी पिक्चर पेश की गई है, गलत है और एक तरीके से यह कहना उन एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंट्स के हाथों में खेलना है, जो कि देश में पिछले साल प्रचार कर रहे थे कि देश में बहुत बुरी हालत पैदा हो गई । अलबत्ता छागला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने पर इस भाषण पर बहस दूसरे सालों के मुकाबले में एकलिप्स सी हो गई हैं । अगर छागला रिपोर्ट की बहस के समय मौका मिला, तो मैं उस पर अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करूंगा, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कौनसी कसौटी से—कौन से टैस्ट से—हम यह परखें और यह अन्दाजा लगायें कि मोशन पर ग्रेटफुलनैश की फीलिंग्ज सिर्फ फार्मल हैं या सिन्सीयर हैं और सिदकदिली से पेश की गई हैं । भाषण में दो नीतियों का जिक्र किया गया है—विदेश नीति और घरेलू नीति । जहां तक विदेशी पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, मैं बहुत कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता । हमारे देश ने जो दुनिया की रहनुमाई की है इस मामले में, उसकी जितनी भी तारीफ की जाये, थोड़ी है, । पिछले साल इस सदन ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था जिसमें दुनिया के बड़े राष्ट्रों से यह मांग की गई थी कि एटम बमों के जो एक्सप्लोशन वे कर रहे हैं, उनको बन्द करें । केवल इसी मामले में नहीं बल्कि दूसरे भी कई मामलों में हमारे देश ने दिलचस्पी ली है जिस की कि हर कोई सराहना करता है ।

16 hrs.

इस के साथ ही साथ काश्मीर के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले चार-पांच बरसों में काफी कनफ्यूशन रहा है और यह कनफ्यूशन दो साल से बहुत ही ज्यादा रहा है । हमारे देश ने और खास तौर पर हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस इशू को बिल्कुल क्लिच किया है कि दरअसल जो मसला वहां पर है वह एगरैशन को बेकेट करने का है और कोई दूसरा मसला नहीं है । इस तरह से इस इशू को ब्यान करने पर मैं उन को बधाई देता हूं । उन्हों ने इस मसले का हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में जा कर जिक्र किया है । न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में बल्कि यू० एन० ओ० में भी जब इस सवाल को उठाया गया तो उन्हों ने बताया कि हकीकी तौर पर जो मसला है वह एगरैशन को बेकेट करने का है । उन्हो ने कहा है कि बड़ी ताकतें अगर इस मसले को हल करना चाहती हैं तो सिर्फ इसी आधार पर हल कर सकती हैं ।

पिछले दिनों शेख अब्दुल्ला को रिहा किया गया था । उन की रिहाई पर दिल्ली में भी और दूसरी जगहो पर भी गडबड़ पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारी हुकूमत का ध्यान इस तरफ है और वह इस से अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ है । मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि काश्मीर का कोई भी जिक्र राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में नहीं है । इस का जिक्र भी होना चाहिये था । इसी तरह से मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राष्ट्रपति ने जो अपने अभिभाषण में हमारी तवज्जह गोआ की तरफ भी नहीं दिलाई है और उस का भी कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है । यह मसला ऐसा नही है जिस को हम भूल गये हों । यह एक कांस्टेंट बर्निंग सोर (Constant Burning sore) है और

हमारे लिये यह असह्य है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारी सरकार उस को हल करने की जल्दी से जल्दी कोशिश करेगी।

अब मैं चन्द एक लफ्ज अपनी गृह नीति के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता यह था कि इस बारे में मैं जरा तफसील से कहूं लेकिन समय अधिक न होने के कारण मैं इसका संक्षेप में ही जिक्र करूंगा। मुझे से पहले बोलने वाले एक सदस्य ने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में इस चीज को ब्यान किया है कि किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान डिसइंटेग्रेशन की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों है ? इस चीज को हम बहुत बार सुन चुके हैं इस सदन में भी और बाहर भी कि हिन्दुस्तान डिसइंटेग्रेशन की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। मुझे याद है कि पिछले साल १५ अगस्त के दिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने भी दिल्ली के राम लीला मैदान में तकरीर करते हुए इस बात का संकेत किया था कि देश डिसइंटग्रेशन की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। इस चीज को अखबारों में बहुत मोटे शब्दों में छापा गया था। बाहर भी और इस सदन में भी इस चीज का जिक्र आया है। लेकिन क्या कारण है कि स चीज का जिक्र करने का हमें मौका मिलता है, क्यों इस चीज का जिक्र किया जाता है ? क्या इस चीज का जिक्र करने से या केवल मात्र इस पर विचार करने से ही यह चीज खत्म हो जाती है ? यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी सिविलाइजेशन एक है, हमारी कलचर एक है, हमारे गुरुओं ने चार मठ बनाये, इस वास्ते हम एक हैं। लेकिन आज की परिस्थितियों में क्या इतना कह देने से हम में एकता बढ़ सकती है। ये जो दलीलें दी जाती हैं, ये पहले भी थीं और आज भी है, लेकिन हम में फिर भी इत्तिफाक नहीं हुआ। हम को कई सौ बरसों तक गुलाम रहना पड़ा है। हमें गुलाम क्यों रहना पड़ा ? इसलिये नहीं कि हम में बहादुरी की कमी थी, या हम में अक्ल की कमी थी, या हमारे पास धन की कमी थी। यह चीज अगर आप इतिहास पर नजर दौड़ाय तो आप को साफ हो जायगी। मैं ने इतिहास का बहुत अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन किया है और उसी के आधार पर मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं। तो नाइत्तिफाकी हम में है इतना ही कह देने से काम नहीं चलता है। हमें उस की जड़ में जाना होगा और जो वजूहात हैं उन को दूर करना होगा। अमरीका में नाइत्तिफाकी क्यों नहीं है, इंग्लैण्ड में क्यों नहीं है, जर्मनी में क्यों नहीं है तथा बहुत से दूसरे मुल्कों में क्यों नही है और हमारे मुल्क में क्यों है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इस मसले की तरफ ध्यान दें और इस को हल करने की कोशिश करें। हमारी गवर्नमेंट का भी इस ओर ध्यान जाना चाहिये। हमारे नेताओं का इस ओर ध्यान गया भी है और उन्होंने इस का कारण ढूढने की भी कोशिश की है। उन की राय है और गहरे विचार के बाद मैं भी इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि हमारे देश में नाइत्तिफाकी का कारण यह है कि यहा ऊंच नीच की जितनी डिसपैरिटी है, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में, उतनी किसी दूसरे देश में नही है। जिस देश में आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक ऊंच नीच इतनी ज्यादा हो और इतने भयानक रूप में हो जिस को न सिर्फ हम अपनी जिंदगी में देखते हैं बल्कि जिस को हमारे संस्कारों से तथा हमारे पिछले जन्म से भी सम्बद्ध किया गया हो, वहां एकता कैसे आ सकती है या कायम रह सकती है। इस देश में वैस्टिड इंटिरेस्ट हैं जिन्हों ने यह कहा और तकदीर के नाम पर यह नशा पिलाया कि, तुम्हारी तकदीर ही खोटी है, जो तुम्हारा जन्म गरीब के घर में हुआ है और गरीब को हमेशा उसी लेवेल पर रखने की कोशिश की गई, ताकि गरीब तकदीर के चक्कर में उलझा रहे और समाज के लूट खसोट वाले नियमों की ओर उस का ध्यान ही न जावे। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन को तकदीर के चक्कर से निकाला जावे और बताया जावे कि गरीबी का दारोमदार

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

समाज व हकूमत के उन नियमों पर है जिन से पैदावार और पैदावार के साधनों का बटवारा किया जाता है। न कि तकदीर पर। मुझ से यह पूछा जा सकता है कि मैं यह कैसे कहता हूं कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक ऊंच नीच की वजह से नाइत्तिफाकी है और इसी के कारण यह पैदा हुई है? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से एक छोटी सी मिसाल देना चाहता हूं ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के दो मिनट बाकी रह गये हैं।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : मैं जल्दी ही खत्म कर दूंगा। आप ने स्कूलों में टूर्नामेंट होते देखे होंगे। उन टर्नामेंट्स में एक गेम दौड़ की भी होती है। मान लीजिये कि एक दो सौ गज की दौड़ का आइटम है और इस में चालीस लड़के हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। इन लड़कों को एक लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया जाता है और इन को दौड़ने के लिये कहा जाता है। आखिर में दो सौ गज के फासले पर और लड़कों को रस्सी लिए खड़ा कर दिया जाता है और जो लड़का रस्सी को सब से पहले आ कर छू लेता है वही फर्स्ट कहलाता है और उसी को इनाम मिलता है। यह आम तरीका है। इस में किसी को किसी किस्म का रंज या द्वेश नहीं होता है। सब कहते हैं कि देखें कौन फर्स्ट रहता है। लेकिन अगर इन सब लड़कों को एक ही कतार में खड़ा करने के बजाय चार कतारों में खड़ा कर दिया जाय, दस को एक कतार में, दस को उन के आगे दस गज पर दूसरी कतार में, दस को दूसरी कतार वालों से आगे दस गज पर तीसरी कतार में और दस को तीसरी कतार वालों से आगे दस गज पर चौथी कतार में, और इन को दौड़ने के लिये कहा जाय, तो यह एक नाइंसाफी होगी। मजाक होगा। जब वे एक ही लाइन में थे तो उन में प्रेम था, लेकिन जब इन को अलग अलग कतारों में खड़ा कर दिया गया तो वह भावना जाती रही। पहली कतार पर खड़े लड़के दूसरी कतारों वालों से और दूसरी वाले अगली कतार वालों से हसद करेंगे और मन मन में एक दूसरे को गालियां देंगे कि इन को हम से आगे खड़ा कर दिया है। और इन की एकता नष्ट हो गई। यही हालत आज हमारी समाज की है। यहां पर डिसपैरिटी है न केवल सोशल डिसपैरिटी बल्कि इकोनोमिक डिसपैरिटी भी। मुख्तलिफ बिरादरियों में अलग अलग आर्थिक व सामाजिक कतारों में हमारी समाज बटी हुई है। ये जितनी भी कतारें हैं जब तक ये कम नहीं होतीं, जब तक जो भयानक रूप में डिसपैरिटी है, वह खत्म नहीं होती, तब तक मैं कहना चाहता हूं हमारे मुल्क में इत्तिफाक नहीं हो सकता।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस सावरेन पार्लियामेंट ने एक आदर्श हमारे सामने रखा है। इस ने यह तय किया है कि हमें सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी स्थापित करनी है और इस ध्येय को हमेशा अपने सामने रखना है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक उस आदर्श की तरफ बढ़ने का सवाल है, उस तरफ कदम बढ़ाते जाना होगा। जहां जहां देश में डिसइंटेग्रेशन के निशान दिखाई देते हैं यदि हम गहराई से देखेंगे तो पता लगेगा कि जो दबे हुए हैं वे यह महसूस करते हैं कि उन को और दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उन के साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा, वह आवाज उठाते हैं। अलग होने की बात करते हैं। और जिन को नाजायज अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, जब उन से उन अधिकारों को लेने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो वे शोर मचाना शुरू कर देते हैं। पंजाब के मसले को ही लीजिये। पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है? मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी ने यह कहा कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक गलत

मांग है। हम इस मांग को बड़ी मुश्किल से मनवा पाये हैं कि हम बैकवर्ड लोगों के लिये, हरियाना के लोगों के लिये, हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया के लोगों के लिये, वहां एक रीजनल कमेटी बनाई जाय। यह मांग हमारी मंजूर हो गई है। जिन डायरेक्शंस से राष्ट्रपति राज्य की मांग आई है, उन के बारे में हमारे खदशात और भी बढ़ गये हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि रिजनल फार्मूला फेल हो जाय। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर रिजनल फार्मूले को फेल करने की कोशिश की गई तो न सिर्फ हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरियाज के लोग ही बल्कि पंजाब के बहुत से लोग इस के लिये बाजी लगा देंगे। और इस को कभी फेल नहीं होने देंगे। ये जो रिजनल कमेटीज हैं ये इस वक्त एक खिलौना नजर आती हैं। मैं हुकूमत से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस को खिलौना न बनाये बल्कि इस को हकीकी अख्तियारात दें। अब तक तो इन को कोई खास अख्तियारात हासिल नहीं हैं। अगर इस तरह से किया गया तो मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि वहां पर जो थोड़ा बहुत शोर है वह बन्द हो जाय।

एक छोटी सी बात मैं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो खत्म कीजिये।

श्री मू० चं० डंग : बहुत अच्छा। जो कुछ मुझ कहना है, वह मैं फिर किसी मौके पर कह लूंगा।

Shri Mahagaonkar (Kolhapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot join in congratulating the President, as the President's speech is nothing but a formality and there is nothing for the common man, there is no indication, regarding the formation of Maha Gujarat and Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay as its capital.

We were often told in this House, when this question was opened, that Parliament has taken the decision and we cannot do anything. Even at the State level, when this question was opened, we were told so. I do admit that Parliament has taken this decision, but I also know that when certain decisions taken by Parliament were found to be ineffective or were not according to the wishes of the people, they have been changed. Even the Constitution has been changed seven times.

May I humbly approach the Members of this House and request Members of this Parliament to look to the situation and look to the wishes of the people of Maharashtra—the Marathi-speaking area—with sympathy? I sincerely hope that they will think over this question once more and change this decision according to the wishes of the Marathi-speaking people. We have been struggling for this under the banner of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti for the last two years. I know that there is a lot of criticism against the Marathi-speaking people and many dirty and rubbish charges have been levelled against the Marathi people. But I may say here that under the Samiti's guidance, we have started this agitation which is most democratic and peaceful. There were certain charges made even in this House against us, but I know that Comrade Dange has given a good answer to them. I need not mention it again . .

Here is a report in the *Times of India* dated the 12th by "Observer". He has given a clear picture about Maharashtra. He has said:

> "A Congress paper in Bombay which has naturally been championing the bilingual State, calls upon the Congress High Command to draw the correct lesson from the Jalna verdict and strengthen Mr. Chavan's hands by conceding the demand for Samyukta Maharashtra before the present situation gets out of hand. It is difficult to say how far the paper reflects the inner thoughts of Maharashtra's Congressmen."

[Shri Mahagaonkar]

He further says:

> "Fifteen months have elapsed since the creation of the bilingual State and contrary to expectations, the sentiment in Western Maharashtra in favour of Samyukta Maharashtra has, if anything, grown. The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti has secured majorities in most of the local body elections held in the past six months and also in the Bombay Corporation."

He further adds:

> "But the Congress has no reason to lose heart. The Samiti's victory should be welcomed as a challenge to re-establish its contacts with the people. Having themselves fed the people on the hope of Samyukta Maharashtra, Congressmen face a difficult task in winning them over now to the bilingual State. But face this task they must in all honesty. And if they themselves lack conviction, they should heed Mr. Chavan's advice and leave the Congress. At the same time, Congressmen must consider whether by their advocacy of the bilingual State, they are helping to strengthen the Leftist forces and increase their influence."

16.13 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

Such is the picture as given by the *Times of India*. I would like to say that it is the very Congress people from Maharashtra who gave high hopes among the Marathi-speaking people that a unilingual State with Bombay as its capital would be formed.

I may quote here what the present Bombay Chief Minister once said to my surprise:

> "I will not tolerate this national colonialism and I will fight to the last."

He also said, "You can change the history, but you cannot change the geography". But it is an irony of fate that I find that the Bombay Chief Minister himself has become the Czar of this bilingual Empire.

Not only that. We are getting a step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Centre as well as at the State level. Maharashtra is industrially backward. We have got the Koyna Project which will be completed in a year or two, but there are no basic industries. If a geological survey of Maharashtra probably on the Konkan side of the Western Ghats is made, you will find that there are a lot of natural resources which can be utilised for industrialising this part.

I would like also to mention about the community development works that are taking place. In my own constituency, I find that the ruling party has appointed their party candidates as project officers who manage the whole show. There is one community project where the money has been spent, but the project is not completed. The bills have been finalised and paid. The person who was the project officer contested from that very area during the last general elections and he could not get even 4,000 votes in that area. The condition is such that the people think that they are coming as a Government team and the people have no voice in such things. These are Government plans. Once Acharya Kripalani said, "People do not know whether this Plan belongs to the people or whether it belongs to the Congress or to the Government." Therefore, we do not get real support unless and until proper representation is given in such instances, and I don't think we will be making any success in the Community Projects.

I will quote one instance here. There is a village by name Digavadt, where people have contributed money for development work. But, to the surprise of the villagers, they found that

most of the money has been spent for the visits of certain Congressmen. A sum of Rs. 18,000 has been spent on such occasions for entertainments, parties etc. People came to me and said: we have not agreed to this proposal, but the person in charge has spent it. People have contributed this money for the construction of roads, bridges etc. and this is how that money is being spent. It is high time that Government looks into such matters and sees that plans are carried out, strictly according to the wishes of the people.

I would again say that we have taken a decision on this bi-lingual issue, which is against the wishes of the people. A Zonal Council has been set up. But I do not know what the Zonal Council is doing in this respect. So far as I am aware, only one meeting of the Zonal Council was held.

Here I would like to quote one instance that in the border area of Bidar one Deputy Minister Mysore State stated, rather threatened the people: I will shoot you, if you do not obey me. Is it not for the Home Minister and the Prime Minister to look into this matter and see that persons who are in authority do not make such threatening statements to the Marathi-speaking people? This incident took place on the 2nd of February at Bidar. Those people have demonstrated against the very same Minister on the 3rd February at Belguam. Such incidents do create ill feelings and bad blood in the people. Not only that, the people are forced to exhibit photographs of exrulers and others. Then, even applications for various posts and other things are printed in Kanarese language which is not known by many people.

Such things are going on. I do not know how long the people of the border areas will tolerate this. They have already taken a decision that if the Government is not going to help them in the matter, they will organise a satyagraha movement. That has to be noted very carefully. We are trying our best for the creation of a unilingual Samyukt Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat by conducting meetings, by protests, contesting elections etc. It is the wish of the people that we must have Samyukt Maharashtra with Bombay as its capital. So long as our wish is not carried out by the ruling party, we will agitate for it.

I know there are many Congressmen here who say that the decision was taken by this House. We were told that the decision was taken by all the members. But I know that out of the representatives from Maharashtra, only two persons have voted for this, when the decision was taken by the House. Even those who voted for the resolution, they do not know the Marathi people and the Marathi culture. It is an area which has given birth to Chhathrapathi Shivaji, it is the same place which has given birth to Lokmanya Tilak and Dr. Ambedkar; it is the same land which has given birth to Mahatma Pulay. It is a great land with rich heritage and great traditions. It has taken to a democratic path, and they will be fighting under the banner of the Samyukt Maharashtra Samiti and will not sit quiet until the object is achieved.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : सभानेत्री जी, पिछले दो दिनों से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो वाद-विवाद इस सदन में चल रहा है उस में सभी वक्ताओं ने अपनी-अपनी भावनाओं के अनुकूल अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं । कुछ ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हर एक सदस्य यह आशा कर रहा था कि उस के इलाके की कठिनाइयों का भी राष्ट्रपति जिक्र करेंगे और उन की जो अपनी धार्मिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक विचारधारा है उस की भी उस अभिभाषण में तस्वीर खींची जायेगी । उदाहरणस्वरूप जहां हमारे बहुत से हरिजन बन्धुओं ने, जिन्हों ने बौद्ध धर्म ग्रहण कर लिया है उन्हों ने अपनी सुविधाओं को बरकरार रखने की मांग की है, वहां हमारे वयोवृद्ध राजा महेन्द्र

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

प्रताप जी ने एक विश्व संघ की स्थापना की बात कह डाली है; और शायद सारे संसार का भौगोलिक केन्द्र होने के नाते उन्हों ने होनोलूलू में उस विश्व संघ की राजधानी भी स्थापित कर डाली है । इस समय वह माननीय सदस्य यहां विद्यमान नहीं हैं । मैं तो समझता हूं कि बहुत अच्छा हो कि वे भारत की राजनीतिक दलदल से अपने को हटा कर होनोलूलू में ही अपना हैडक्वार्टर स्थापित कर लें और जो विश्व संघ स्थापित होने वाला है, चाहे किसी राष्ट्र की इच्छा हो या न हो, वहां उस का कार्यालय स्थापित करें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन्हें विश्व संघ की स्थापना करने में बहुत सफलता मिलेगी ।

हमारे विरोधी दल के लोगों ने काले से काले चित्र खींचने का प्रयत्न किया है और हमारे बहुत से कांग्रेस पक्ष के सदस्यों ने उस की प्रशंसा में पुल बांध दिये हैं । मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में महाकवि तुलसीदास जी की एक चौपाई याद आती है—"जाकी रही भावना जैसी, प्रभु मूरति देखी तिन तैसी ।"

वास्तविकता यह है कि हमारी स्थिति इन दोनों के बीच की है । इन दस वर्षों में निर्माण के हर क्षेत्र में प्रगति हुई है और उस ओर कदम उठाया गया है । हां, इस बारे में काफी विभिन्न विचार प्रकट किये जा सकते हैं कि हमारी प्रगति उतनी नहीं हुई जितनी होनी चाहिये थी । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं कहेगा कि हमारे कदम ठीक दिशा में नहीं जा रहे हैं ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने जहां अपने अभिभाषण में विदेशी विनिमय की कमी का जिक्र किया है वहां साथ ही जनता से यह अपील भी की है कि उन्हें और कुर्बानी करनी चाहिये और मितव्ययता बरतनी चाहिये । इस बारे में मैं राष्ट्रपति जी की अपील का समर्थन करते हुए विनम्रता से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश की गरीब जनता की जो हालत है उसे देखते हुए उस से और अधिक कुर्बानी और मितव्ययता करने की आशा करना, मैं समझता हूं, उस का उपहास करना है और एक तरह से जले हुए पर नमक छिड़कने के बराबर है । होना तो यह चाहिये कि जहां हम जनता से अपील करें, वहां हमारे शासक लोगों को, देश के कर्णधारों को, अपने व्यवहार के द्वारा, अपने आचरण के द्वारा, अपने जीवन के द्वारा, शासन-प्रबन्ध के अन्दर मितव्ययता ला कर, उन के सामने एक नई प्रेरणा पेश करनी चाहिये ।

पिछले दिनों माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहां कुछ आंकड़े दिये थे कि हमारे शासन के अन्दर जो मितव्ययता का आन्दोलन चल रहा है उस के फलस्वरूप इस आर्थिक वर्ष में शायद ३२ करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो सकेगी । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत कम है । इस बारे में बहुत कम प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और हम आये दिन देखते हैं कि नये-नये भवन खड़े होते जा रहे हैं । मुझे पता चला है कि संसद भवन के समीप ही विजय चौक से ले कर इंडिया गेट तक १६ नये फव्वारे बनाये जा रहे हैं और उन के नीचे कैंटीन भी खोले जा रहे हैं । हमारे इस नगर में कैंटीनों और फव्वारों की क्या कमी है कि इस योजना पर १७ लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । इन बातों से मालूम होता है कि हम कड़ाई से अपनी नीति का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

हम जनता से समय-समय पर अपील करते रहे हैं कि वह श्रमदान द्वारा हमें सहयोग दे । लेकिन होता यह है कि कोई भी कार्य पूरी तरह योजनाबद्ध नहीं चल रहा है । माननीय सदस्यों को अपने-अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों के बारे में अनुभव होगा कि

किस प्रकार से जनता ने श्रमदान से बड़े-बड़े निर्माण-कार्य किये हैं, लेकिन वे बरबाद हो रहे हैं। मेरे इलाके (गढ़वाल) में पर्वतीय भूमि है। वहा पर हिमालय की कठोर चट्टानो को काट कर वहा के स्त्री-पुरुषो ने श्रमदान द्वारा लगभग ४० मील लम्बी मोटर की सड़कें बनायी। जो लोग पहाड़ो पर गये है वे अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि यह कितना कठिन कार्य है। लेकिन सड़कें बनने के बाद अभी तक सरकार ने उन को अपने हाथ में नही लिया है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि हर बरसात म व टूट जाती हैं और फिर उन की मरम्मत पर काफी रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। तो मै निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां हमारा शासन जनता से अपील करता है कि वह कुर्बानी और मितव्ययता करे, वहा शासन को भी इस दिशा में जोरदार कदम उठाने चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के १८वें पैराग्राफ में इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि योजना आयोग के द्वारा हमारी द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना की छटाई हो रही है, अर्थात्, प्रूनिंग हो रहा है, और उस के बाद जो "कोर आफ दी प्लान" है, योजना का जो मूल तत्व है, उस का निर्धारण किया जायेगा। आज जनता में यह भ्रम फैला हुआ है कि योजना का वह मूल तत्व क्या है और किस प्रकार से उस मे काटछाट की जायेगी। सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य यह जानते हैं कि मेरे प्रान्त उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ उस की जनसख्या और क्षेत्रफल को देखते हुए द्वितीय योजना मे पूरा न्याय नही किया गया है। जहा तक भारी उद्योगो का प्रश्न है, जहा तक सिचाई की सुविधाओ का सवाल है, बिजली का सवाल है उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ कोई न्याय नही किया गया है, और अब जबकि योजना के 'प्रूनिंग' का सवाल सामने आया है तो हमें बडी आशका और भय है कि जो थोड़ी-बहुत योजनाये उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये रखी गयी हैं कही वे तो नही काट दी जायेंगी।

बहुत दिनों तक रिहन्द बाध की चर्चा रही। ऐसा मालूम होता था कि विदेशी विनिमय की कमी के कारण उस का काम रोक दिया जायेगा। लेकिन अब ऐसा विश्वास हो चला है कि वह काम नही रुकेगा। मेरे जिले के नजदीक देहरादून मे यमुना पर एक बाध बन रहा था, जिस की आधार-शिला प्रधान मत्री जी ने सन् १९४९ मे रखी थी, उस पर लाखो रुपये खर्च हो चुके थे, लेकिन अब उस के निर्माण को बीच मे ही रोक दिया गया है। इस से वहा की जनता मे बडा असन्तोष फैल रहा है। स्वय मेरे जिले गढवाल मे रामगगा पर एक बड़ा बाध बनाने की योजना स्वीकार की गई है, उस की प्रारम्भिक जाच-पडताल भी हो चकी है और उस पर कई लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है, लेकिन अब आशका हो रही है कि वह काम आगे चलेगा या नही। इसी प्रकार नयार नदी पर बाध बनाने के लिये जाच-पडताल पर कई लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है, लेकिन यह समझ में नहीं आता कि उस पर आगे क्या होगा।

तो मेरा मतलब यह है कि कटौती करनी तो चाहिये लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि जिन इलाको में पहले से योजनाये चल रही हैं उन को बन्द कर दिया जाये। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो योजनाये आरम्भ हो चुकी हैं उन को किसी हालत में न रोका जाये और पिछड़े हुए इलाको के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

मै एक अन्य विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू। बहुत से सदस्यो ने राजभाषा आयोग के विषय पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के पैरा २० में इस का उल्लेख किया है। मै इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि संविधान में राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की गयी है वह बहुत व्यावहारिक और युक्तियुक्त

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

है और उस के अन्दर इस बात की गुंजाइश रखी गई है कि यदि सन् १९६५ तक हिन्दी पूरी तौर से काम में न लायी जा सके तो अंग्रेजी को भी उस के साथ-साथ चलाया जा सकता है ।

सदन के सदस्यों को अंग्रेजी में आये दिन अनेक पत्र मिलते रहते हैं। उन में चिन्ह है कि एक श्री कोदंड राव ने यह आंदोलन चलाया है कि "इंगलिश ऐवर, हिन्दी नेवर" अर्थात् "अंग्रेजी सदैव ही, हिन्दी कभी नहीं"। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि उन का क्या उद्देश्य है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस भाषा के सवाल को हल करने के लिये हम को अपनी संकुचित भावनाओं से देशभक्ति की भावना की तरफ उठना चाहिये ।

मैं यहां पर एक तुच्छ हिन्दी लेखक और सेवक होने के नाते हिन्दी-हितैषियों से भी यह अपील करना चाहता हूं कि हमें बड़े संयम से और बड़े धैर्य से काम लेना चाहिये । हमें इस विषय में अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोगों की कठिनाइयों को समझने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और उन के व्यावहारिक हल निकालने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । मेरा तो निवेदन है कि आज हमारा ध्यान इस तरफ लगना चाहिये कि हम अंग्रेजी या दूसरी भाषाओं के बारे में कोई वादविवाद खड़ा न करें, बल्कि हिन्दी-भाषी प्रान्तों में हिन्दी को प्रचलित करने का प्रयत्न करें ।

अभी पिछले दिनों समाचार-पत्रों में यह समाचार निकला था कि बिहार सरकार ने सन् १९५० में एक राजभाषा कानून बनाया था कि सात बरस बाद से सारा राजकाज हिन्दी में किया जायेगा, लेकिन बिहार सरकार को तीन बरस का समय और बढ़ाना पड़ा है । इसी तरह से मैं देखता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक फाइलों पर जितने आदेश होते हैं वे अंग्रेजी में होते हैं । अतः हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम अपने प्रान्तों में हिन्दी का प्रचार करें । मैं इस अवसर पर मद्रास की सरकार को बधाई देता हूं, इसलिये नहीं कि वह हिन्दी का विरोध करती है, बल्कि इसलिये कि उस ने अपने यहां दो तीन महीने से तामिल का उपयोग बड़े जोरों से करना शुरू कर दिया है । दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी इस उदाहरण से शिक्षा लेनी चाहिये ।

मैं अन्त में केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस समय जो झगड़ा है वह केवल अंग्रेजी का है । हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं का पारस्परिक कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । जो बहुत से लोग इस बहाने हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच एक खाई खोदने का काम कर रहे हैं उन के प्रयासों को हमें सफल नहीं होने देना चाहिये । हिन्दी को तो दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं ने उदारतापूर्वक राजभाषा के सिंहासन पर आसीन किया है । और अब उस को उस सिंहासन से वंचित करना कोई न्यायपूर्ण बात नहीं होगी । मैं एक हिन्दी कवि के शब्दों में केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि :

"भारत की सारी ही भाषाएं बुलबुल हैं,
सब के स्वर में अनुपम आल्हादकता बसती,

आकाश एक की अगर चहक सुन झुक जाता
संगीत अपर का सुन धरती लहरा उठती ।

हिन्दी सब की है बड़ी बहन, शासिका नहीं,
सब की खातिर उस की छाती में ममता है,

इस की छाया में सब का संवर्धन होगा,
इस के अंचल में सब की निहित सफलता है।"

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अहिन्दी-भाषियों को कोई आशंका नहीं होनी चाहिये । हम सब को मिल कर भारतीय भाषाओं को मजबूत करना चाहिये और मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो कटुता का वातावरण पैदा कर दिया गया है, वह जल्दी

ही समाप्त हो जायगा और जब हम राजभाषा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करेंगे, तो हम सब मिल कर राष्ट्र-भाषा हिन्दी को राजभाषा के पद पर जल्दी से जल्दी आसीन करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : माननीय सदस्य ने बार बार "सभानेत्री" शब्द का प्रयोग किया है । जहां तक मैं समझता हूं "सभानेत्री" शब्द सदन के नेता का स्त्रीलिंग है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी आप पढ़िए इस को ।

सभापति महोदया . मैं तो हिन्दी नहीं जानती, इसलिये इस के ऊपर कोई राय देना मेरे लिये मुश्किल है ।

Shri Osman Ali Khan (Kurnool): I feel honoured in associating myself with the Mover of this motion and also the galaxy of the distinguished Members who have supported this motion.

The President in his Address has given us a true picture of the situation in the country and the several measures that have been taken and are proposed to be taken to improve the standards of our people. The President has also been pleased to mention in his Address about the world situation and the part played by our country in promoting lasting peace in the world. However, some of the Members opposite have tabled a number of amendments to this motion, and have been very critical about the President's Address. While we welcome criticism, I would like to mention that some of the points still remain to be answered, and during the short time at my disposal, I shall endeavour to reply to some of these points.

The hon. Member from East Khandesh, Shri Naushir Bharucha had pointed out that we did not have the necessary resources for the Plan, both internal and external resources, and that we should have drawn up a plan on the basis of the available resources. He has even wondered wherefrom we will get even these Rs. 4,800 crores that are necessary for implementing the core of the Plan. I may say that the difference between what Shri Naushir Bharucha has suggested and what Government propose to do is a difference of approach. There are two ways of approaching this problem. The problem before us now is to improve the standard of our people. One method is first to ascertain the resources available for us, and accordingly draw up a Plan within the limits of these resources.

But then there is another method also and that is, first to determine what are the requirements of the situation, first to determine the reasonable targets—and I may even say, ambitious targets—and accordingly plan out for the resources, strive for the resources and find the resources. It is the latter method that, I feel, is the approach of our Government. If we are first to make sure of our resources,—we know that our resources are very meagre and so our progress and our plan can only be very restricted. Can our people afford to wait until we find sufficient resources? The poverty of our people, their hunger and their suffering call for an urgent and radical remedy.

The millions in India have woken up to new desires and wants for the first time in many generations. This awakening and striving for a new economic life is in keeping with the dignity of the people of a free society. So it is not a question of our making sure about our resources and then drawing up the plan. It is for us to draw up a plan that will meet the requirements of the situation, taking into consideration our ever-increasing population, this new awakening and the minimum needs and requirements of our people. Having thus drawn up our plan, having thus fixed up the targets, it is for us to find necessary resources. It is for us to bridge the gap between available resources and the resources that will be necessary.

[Shri Osman Ali Khan]

The old and familiar adage 'where there is a will, there is a way' is very true. The will and determination of the people is a very important factor. I feel that there is no reason why we should not be able to achieve our targets, given the necessary will and co-operation on the part of our people.

The hon. Member for Kasergod (Shri A. K. Gopalan) has disputed the point mentioned in the President's Address that food prices have registered a slight fall during the end of last year. He has said that the prices of cereals have shown a 1 per cent increase in December 1957 as compared to 1956; he has even said that there has been an increase of 5 per cent. in the all-India consumption price index as compared with 1956. According to the information available to me, the facts are to the contrary and go to support the statement made by our President. The all-India index number of wholesale prices of cereals which stood at 102 in November 1957 declined to 98 in December. The wheat index dropped from 87 to 86 during the period. The wheat index has declined by 8·5 per cent during the last one year The rice index dropped significantly from 107 in November to 102 in December. The downward trend was equally noticeable in the prices of coarse grains. The jowar index declined from 115 in November to 108 in December. The bajra index declined from 121 to 117 and maize index, from 107 to 105. Compared to December 1956, the indices of bajra, jowar and maize were lower in December 1957 by 15 per cent., 12 per cent., and 2·8 per cent. respectively.

Mr. Chairman: What about wheat and rice?

Shri Osman Ali Khan: They also have declined, as I have shown.

Our agricultural production has steadily improved during the past years. In the year 1950-51, the index number of agricultural production was 90·5, in 1951-52, it was 91·1, in 1952-53, 101·1, 1953-54, 119·1 and the latest figure, for 1956-57, is 119·6. It is to be hoped that this increase in agricultural production and decline in prices will continue due to the several measures that have been taken by the Government, and we hope that in course of time, prices will stabilise.

Some hon. Members have referred to Kashmir. I am glad the Address had not referred to Kashmir. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is as much a part of India as is any other State like West Bengal or Bihar. Of course, the Address has not referred to one aspect of the problem; that is that part of Kashmir which is still the victim of aggression. But, I feel that is because while our efforts are continuing in that regard no new developments have taken place that merit the consideration of the President in his Address. The release of Sheikh Abdulla and his utterances thereafter may cause us concern; but the people of Kashmir are unshaken in their resolve to ignore such utterances and if the situation demands, the Government of Kashmir is competent enough to take suitable measures to spare us the bother.

Before I conclude, I should refer to the most important part or the most beautiful part of the President's Address which is the concluding part of his Address. Its beauty is reflected not only in its language or expression but more so in its nobility of thought and the unequivocal assertion of our basic policy regarding the use of atomic energy.

While referring to the request of some countries of the Baghdad Pact, seeking to be equipped with the atomic weapons, the President says:

> "For ourselves, my Government desire to make it clear beyond all doubt, that while we could, if we so decided, unwisely, produce atomic weapons, with the resources and skills that we have and can develop, we have no intention whatsoever of acquiring, manufacturing or using such weapons or

condoning their use by any State. Our endeavours in the atomic field will remain confined to the peaceful use of atomic energy."

We earnestly hope and share the view expressed by the President that none of the great powers will give encouragement to those desires and the outlook that persists.

It is a shame and an insult to the intellect of man, that with all his progress in science and technology, he still relies on the crude method, the savage method of settling problems by the method of force.

Our country is destined to play a great role on the world horizon. With our past traditions of Buddha, Asoka and Akbar, inspired by the message of the Mahatma and blessed by the leadership of our Prime Minister, our country is bound to contribute greatly towards lasting peace in the world.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Madam Chairman, I agree with the hon. speakers who have preceded me that the President's review of the situation, internal as well as international, does induce a sense of feeling that we have turned the corner at least about the crisis that appeared some months back in the developing economy of our country. And this, I feel, is entirely due to the steps that Government took in the face of the crisis. But, I also feel that there are some matters of which no reference has come in the President's Address. Some of those matters are those disrupting and disintegrating forces that have appeared in the country both in the South and in the North.

You know that only laterly we had certain trouble in the Punjab and in another shape also in the South. We are grateful to the Prime Minister for the very strong stand that he took in relation to that movement in the Punjab and the support he gave to the Punjab Government in handling the situation so calmly.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member come forward because he cannot be heard by the reporters?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I shall speak louder and make myself heard. I was just submitting that we were grateful to the Prime Minister for the strong stand he took at a time when the Punjab Government was faced with a very bad situation. Of course, I repeat that it was also due to the manner in which the Punjab Government handled the situation. It met the situation in a very calm, intelligent and sober manner. A large section of the people honestly and sincerely feel that the movement should have been strongly dealt with. The credit goes to the Punjab Government that it was not led by sentiment but by realism and it faced the situation calmly. I am glad to find that the movement is now entirely liquidated. It is unfortunate that it has left certain trails.

The Prime Minister was pleased to observe in one of his communications to the leader of the movement: "The more I think over this matter, the more I feel that it is not the language issue that has created this controversy but something else and the language has really been made a pretext." The justification for this observation has been painfully established by the speech which we had the other day from Shri Vajpayee. The cat is out of the bag The movement that was started had no linguistic basis at all. It was mainly a political and factional sort of a movement in order to oust the Ministry and bring the President's rule because the Ministry does not fit in with the ideology of the friends of Shri Vajpayee. He felt that the only remedy is to bring in the President's rule.

The movement has failed but as I have now submitted it has left its scar. We see what is happening in Punjab. A certain section, however small, is bent upon creating trouble. The hon. Members are well aware of what happened in Jullunder. I would not touch upon it because it forms the subject matter of enquiry by a judge of the

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

High Court. I must congratulate the Punjab Government that they immediately appointed a Judge of high judicial integrity to probe into the matter as they did in the case of another unfortunate incident at Ferozepur. This indicates that the Punjab Government is not afraid of the probe into any matter that transpires in Punjab. On that the present leadership of Punjab must be complemented and congratulated.

I would not refer to what has happened in Punjab. Yet I would say that there is a certain section which Shri Vajpayee represents and which is bent upon creating disturbances in Punjab. That is very unfortunate. But I can assure him that Punjab has got a sturdy and stout commonsense. The people know the mischief that is intended and they would never allow themselves to become the victims of lawlessness. Punjab would always face the situation, however bad it may be and however much mischievous elements might try to create trouble. The object is to create trouble so that the President's rule might come inspite of the fact that the present Ministry in Punjab does carry an overwhelming majority with it. It has got all the stability which democracy wants. It has got the entire Punjab behind it. Yet such efforts are being made not with a view to remove the Ministry by a democratic manner but by a back-door and by a method which is condemnable from all points of view. Therefore, I may tell my friend, Shri Vajpayee, that despite the efforts of all his friends, we Punjabis would never allow any disturbance in the Punjab, however strong the provocations may be, and we will try to maintain peace at any cost in the Punjab. And, democratic people as we are, we will continue to do it in the present way in a peaceful and practical manner. That is one aspect.

Mr Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Thank you.

گیانی گو - سنگھ مسافر (امرتسر) سبھاپتی مہودیہ مجھے یہ پرارتھنا ہے کہ پنجاب کی طرف سے ایک ہی بنتھے کو موقع ملا ہے اور وہ پنجاب کے متعلق اپنے پرتیبدن کو اچھی طرح سے ڈیولپ نہیں کر سکے اور ان کو کچھ اور بولنے کا ٹائم دیا جائے تاکہ وہ اس کو پورے طور پر ڈیل کر سکیں -

[Giani G. S. Musafir (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, only one member from Punjab has been allowed the opportunity to speak and he has not been able properly to develop his point about Punjab. He may please be allowed some more time, so that he may be able to deal further with the subject.]

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के नामों की लिस्ट बहुत लम्बी है इसलिए दस मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं दिया जा सकता ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): पंजाब का मामला तो पंजाब की विधान सभा में होता है ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): The President in his Address has tried to take stock of the main events and developments in the past year. One may agree or disagree with his observations. I, for one, would like to lend my wholehearted support to those hon. Members who criticised that the President's Address smacks of utter complacency.

Apart from this criticism about the tone of the Address in general, I wish to submit that there is a significant omission in the Address. The year that we have left behind has witnessed many events of national and international significance, and one such

event is that a different party other than the ruling party at the Centre has come to power in one of the States. And, inspite of some political prophets who determined the life of this Government to be a period of three months or rather six months, the Government in Kerala is completing its first year of existence. There may be people who may feel worried over this new development. As a matter of fact, there are such people and some of them do not even try to hide their irritation. Such people might be perhaps feeling that the electorate in Kerala has committed a folly of the first order.

All the same, the fact remains that such a development of far-reaching consequence has taken place. Today such a Government has come into being only in one State. But this can very well repeat in other States. The major result of this new development is that the monopoly of power enjoyed by one single party is broken for ever. Now we have come to a stage when different party governments have to function side by side, and if only all sides display mutual understanding will we be able to achieve the noble aims and objectives that are set before us.

Unfortunately, we have got cynics and pessimists among us. They believe that this new political development is an unfortunate development. I feel that such people are thoroughly mistaken. The new developments indicate the new shift in political forces. It incidates the growth and maturity of the political consciousness of the vast masses of our pepole. So there is no use complaining about the swift political changes that are taking place. The main task before us is to fully take notice of the real situation that exists today. On the basis of that we have to draw correct conclusions and act accordingly.

Although there is absolutely no mention about this in the President's Address, we all know that some months back he did make some very important pronouncements about this new political development. In August last he was in Kerala and while addressing a big meeting on August 14 at Trivandrum, he spoke thus:

> "I am happy that this great experiment which is being made in your State is going to serve as a great lesson not only to other States but to the country as a whole as an example of co-existence, of living and working together in spite of differences, for the good of all".

Of course, there was a lot of discussion on this speech of our President and there was so much of subdued criticism about this statement by the President. All the same, here is an attempt undoubtedly to understand and appreciate the reality as it exists today in India. But I am surprised there is no mention of this in the present Address before the joint session of Parliament. I feel the President ought to have underlined the political and administrative problems that have cropped us after the last general election and he ought to have drawn the necessary conclusions.

We all know that the new development has thrown up and posed new problems before us, and the most important, according to me, is that of the relationship between the States and the Centre; the problem of provincial autonomy. In the past, this has not perhaps figured prominently in the political horizon because the same party was in power in the Centre as well as in the States.

We are having a federal administrative set-up in India. The framers of the Constitution visualised that the States would enjoy the maximum autonomy. But what is our experience? Day by day, the States are deprived of their real rights. There is a tendency of over-centralisation in every field. The State Governments are virtually reduced to the position of municipalities.

I do not wish to go into too many instances. I will only refer to the decision taken by the Central Government with regard to the Kerala

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Education Bill. It is reported that the Central Government has recommended to the President that the Bill be referred to the Supreme Court. I would request the hon. Members to look at the problem from a detached point of view. As far as I know, this is the first time that a Bill is referred to the Supreme Court like this. And our Prime Minister, in a Press Conference, stated that the Bill is referred to the Supreme Court as he is quite sure that private parties would take the Bill to the court. May I ask, does the referring of the Bill by the President in anyway bar the private parties from contesting before the Supreme Court? So, the argument of our Prime Minister really does not hold water.

Although the State Government is not bound to consult the Central Government before bringing forward a legislation which is strictly a State subject, the Kerala Government has submitted the draft Education Bill to the Centre before bringing it up before the State Assembly and the State Government, as far as I know, incorporated most of the changes proposed by the Centre. It is said that the only major suggestion to which the State Government could not agree was that of circulating the Bill for public opinion. Of course, the opponents of the Bill inside the State were clamouring for the circulation of the Bill for public opinion and it was very clear that this demand was part of a dilatory tactics.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Committee collected evidence from all concerned. The State Legislature very carefully examined the provisions of the Bill and it has to be mentioned here that the Bill was passed by the State Legislature without a division.

Now, it is more than six months since the Bill is sent to the President for assent. The fact that the Central Government kept quiet for such a long period,—that is, for a long period of six months the Bill was sleeping in the files of the Home Ministry,—goes to show that there is an attempt to delay matters. This is what the vested interests who are opposed to the legislation really want in Kerala. And the Central Government has to answer the charge that they are trying to help the dilatory tactics of the enemies of the Bill, the vested interests in Kerala.

It is quite evident that the Central Government is flouting the wishes of the large masses of people in Kerala by standing in the way of the legislation passed by the legislature elected by them. We wish to warn those who are responsible for this decision, that they are creating a very dangerous precedent. If a similar Bill passed by the Assembly in Andhra could be given assent to without so much delay and difficulty in 1956, what is the justification for the strange procedure in the case of the Kerala Education Bill? The reason for this strange procedure is very clear. This is a clear case of political discrimination.

There is another aspect of the problem. Education is entirely a State subject, and the State Legislature has got supreme and sovereign authority to legislate in this field. By refusing to give assent to a Bill passed by the State Legislature, the Central Government is challenging the very fundamentals of our Constitution and democracy. They are trespassing on an area over which the State Legislature is sovereign.

17 hrs.

And lastly, by their action the Central Government is shielding and protecting the vested interests who are doing a sort of profitable business in the field of education.

Sir, I would request those in power at the Centre to retrace their steps. There is still time left. They should not stand on false prestige. Let them reconsider this decision and advise the President to give assent to the Kerala Education Bill.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eighteenth Report

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.32½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 18th February, 1958.

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ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEE(S). 1066—67

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) moved for election of Members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be the members of (i) the Indian Nursing Council; and (ii) the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority. The motions were adopted.

PRESENTATION OF RAILWAY BUDGET. 1067—91

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjiwan Ram) presented a statement of the Government of India for the year 1958-59 in respect of Railways.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Further discussion on the motion on Address by the President was resumed. The discussion was not concluded

RELEASE OF A MEMBER

Mr. Chairman (Shri Barman) informed Lok Sabha that he had received a letter dated the 13th February 1958 from the Superintendent of Central Jail, Hazari bagh intimating that Shri S. A. Matin was released on the 13th February, 1958 on aquittal.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED

Eighteenth Report was Presented.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY. 18TH FEBRUARY, 1958.

Further consideration of Motion on Address by the Predent. Statement by Shri T.T. Krishnamachari, the *Ex*-Finance Minister in explanation of his resignation from the Office. Consideration of the Indian Reserve Forces (Amendment) Bill, 1957 as passed by Rajya Sabha.